Advertisements Received too Late for Classification.

RENT—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CHEAP rent. The 4 years' lease of a brick house fronting on Park, containing 12 rooms, with all modern improvements, for $3,000. Call at 13 Bryan place.

TRAVELLING MEN WITH $25 CAN OBTAIN A business that will pay large profits; a bona fide use to everybody. Call at hotel, 124 West Madison, 8 to 10 a. m.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—35 FEET FRONT BY ... deep, in Lot 2, Block 13, Hyde Park. Address KNIGHT, Union Park Hotel, 431 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS advertising solicitor to canvass the wholesale trade of the city; the right man can have permanent employment; no opposition, and can make money. Apply ... m., at SCHOOLEY'S Price List office, 64 South ...

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

FAMILY HORSES AND CARRIAGE.

ONE PAIR MATCHED HORSES, One Two-Seated Top Carriage, ...et Double Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c., all in perfect order, At Auction, Saturday Morning, Oct. 19, at 12 1-2 o'clock, AT OUR SALESROOMS, 85 & 87 MARKET-ST. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE! The Entire Stock of Redmond C. Morrison, AT AUCTION, Saturday Morning, Oct. 19, at 9 o'clock, At No. 274 Blue Island-av., Consisting of a full assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, LIQUORS, AND STORE FIXTURES. ...Horse, One Covered Grocery Wagon, Harness, &c. ALSO, LEASE OF STORE. By order of GEO. B. CAMPBELL, Assignee. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF New and beautiful Furniture, Large Line second-hand Furniture, New and second-hand Carpets, Stoves, Mattresses, Bedding, Blankets, Velvet Rugs, Comforters, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, &c., &c. Saturday Morning, Oct. 19, at 9 1-2 o'clock. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 85 and 87 Market-st.

GREAT SALE OF CENTRAL PARK AND LAKE STREET PROPERTY, At Auction, MONDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 21, at ... o'clock, on the premises.

Being Subdivision of part of the ... 1-2 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 11, Town 39, North of Range 13, East, ...ing north and fronting on Lake ..., and west of and fronting on Central Park; the Homestead of John Davlin, Esq., and known as the "Four-Mile House Property."

In this Subdivision there are 20 Elegant Residence Lots, fronting east on CENTRAL PARK, with a depth of 175 feet, and 19 Lots fronting on Lake and Davlin-sts., less than ... minutes' walk from Central Park Depot ... all the choice property fronting the Park ... Chicago, none is more accessible or desirable, or has a greater prospective value than ...

Terms of sale, 1-5 cash, balance in five ... annual payments, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. The Houses and Barns will be sold separately. Terms, 1-3 cash, balance in equal payments of 3 and 6 months, with approved security.

A Special Train of Cars will start from Wells-st. Depot at 1 o'clock p. m., stopping at Halsted-st. and Park Station, and return at 4:30 p. m., for the convenience of all persons who would like to attend the sale, or take a ride to Central Park. All are invited. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers. Randolph-st. cars go within one mile of the property.

ANOTHER GREAT AUCTION SALE OF CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING In Overcoats, Suits, Coats, Pants, and Vests, ... THURSDAY MORNING Oct. 17, at 9½ o'clock. Also, at the same time, a splendid line of Piece Goods ... and Drawers, Notions, &c. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 85 and 87 Market-st., Chicago.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

SPECIAL SALE AT AUCTION On Thursday, Oct. 17, at 9 1-2 a. m., ... a large and well assorted stock of FANCY CHINA WARE, DOLLS, ORNAMENTS, VASES and FANCY GOODS. Retailers are invited to examine. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By HARRISON & CO. REGULAR DRY GOODS SALE, THURSDAY, OCT. 17, AT 9 1-2 O'CLOCK. ...Curtains, Curtain Laces, Mink and other Furs ... of elegant Velvets, Woollen Hosiery, Woollen Hoods ... a general assortment of goods. HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 68 South Canal-st.

Saturday, Oct. 19, at 9 1-2 o'clock, AT AUCTION, Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Extension Tables, Hat Racks, Marble Top Tables, Lounges, Camp Chairs, Bedsteads, Rockers, and Chairs of every description, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Office Desks, Show Cases, Mirrors, Chromos, Mattresses, Floor Oil Cloth, Brussels and Wool Carpets, 10 crates C. G. Crockery, 60 packages Glassware, Pianos. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CONDEMNED HOUSES AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, Oct. 22, at 9 o'clock, on the premises. ... buildings on blocks bounded by Halsted, ...GAMON, CARROLL, and Kinzie-sts. ... must be moved off at once, as the land is to be used for railroad purposes. Terms CASH at time of sale. HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1872. NUMBER 61.

TRUNKS.

GREAT TRUNK SALE FOR THREE DAYS ONLY!

The consolidated stock of THREE Distinct Establishments at a GREAT SACRIFICE, to make room. Unquestionably the largest variety of TRUNKS, VALISES, LADIES' AND GENTS' Travelling Bags and Satchels ever exhibited in one collection, embracing all of the ordinary styles of other dealers, in addition to a large assortment of the well-known SENSATION TRUNK, As well as every variety of the justly popular PATENT NEWPORT COMBINATION.

CHAS. A. TAYLOR, 121 West Randolph, near Desplaines.

N. B.—To oblige parties engaged during the day, our salesroom will not close until 10 o'clock p. m.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

JOHN ALSTON & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW AND SPACIOUS STORE, 179 & 181 Randolph-st., Adjoining the new Briggs House, With the largest stock of PAINTS, OILS, AND Window Glass IN THE WEST. JOHN ALSTON & CO.

Dyhrenfurth Business College has removed to Clement & Sayer's new marble-front block, 184 and 186 Milwaukee-av., and is in session day and evening. Circulars to be had at the College office.

TOYS.

JUST RECEIVED.

Come one, come all, and look at our variety of Toy Horses, with natural hair. Toy Horses and Wagons. Toy Horses and Carts. Toy Goats and Carts. Toy Goats, in harness. Fine Toy Stables, with horses and wagons combined. AT VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.'S, 138, 140 & 142 STATE-ST.

N. B.—South and West Side cars pass our doors every few minutes.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

BUYERS Visiting our city will find it to their advantage to examine the stock of SONTAG & STAUDINGER, 640 WABASH-AV., 13th-st., IMPORTERS OF FRENCH CHINA, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, LAVA WARE, PARIAN MARBLE, BASKETS, CHINA TOYS, DOLLS. Fancy Goods in Great Variety at Lowest Prices. BRANCH OFFICE, WITH SAMPLES, 83 & 85 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. D. ROBERTSON, STATIONER, Blank Book Manufacturer, and Commercial Printer, NO. 179 EAST MADISON-ST., Is now prepared to supply his patrons and the public with ALL KINDS OF STATIONERY. The trade generally are invited to inspect his stock, which is complete in every branch.

Dr. J. W. Freer begs leave to notify his patrons and friends that he has established himself in the general practice of Medicine and Surgery at his old No., 224 Ontario-st.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 East Washington-st.

MEETINGS.

MASONIC. Corinthian Chapter No. 69 R. A. M.—Special Convocation this Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the M. Degree. J. O. DICKINSON, Sec'y.

MASONIC. Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication this Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

MASONIC. Regular Communication of Dearborn Lodge No. 310 A. F. & A. M., this Friday evening, Oct. 18, A. D. 1872. Work on the M. M. Degree. By order of the W. M. A. T. LARGE, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

W. H. CUNNINGHAM'S Insurance Office, Room No. 2 Oriental Building, 120 LaSalle-st.

PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INS. CO. Philadelphia, A. D. 1825. ASSETS, - - - - - $1,250,000

AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO. Philadelphia, A. D. 1810. ASSETS, - - - - - $1,250,000

With ample resources, and fifty years' experience, these Sterling Old Companies will at once recommend themselves to the insuring public.

DOLLAR BAZAAR.

GRAND OPENING! SATURDAY, Oct. 19, of the Great Exposition DOLLAR BAZAAR, 221 WEST MADISON-ST., with the most complete stock, and beautiful selection of goods, ever shown in this market.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE. JAMES T. FIELDS, POET, PUBLISHER, LECTURER, Will deliver next Monday and Tuesday Evenings, his new Lectures on "THE MASTERS OF THE SITUATION," MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH. "TENNYSON," UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

TICKETS FOR SALE TO-DAY—For the South Side, at Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, 958 Wabash-av.; for West Side, at West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st., and Horton's Library, 637 West Lake-st.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR. Every desirable weight in Silk, Merino, Scotch Wool, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel, and Cashmere. Handling quantities of these extra fine goods scarcely equalled by any firm, we are prepared to give LOWEST prices. WILSON BROS. 318 Wabash-av., 35 West Madison-st., Sherman House, Chicago, And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

HATS AND FURS.

HATS & FURS Of latest styles and finest qualities are selling very cheap at 460 Wabash-av. J. S. BARNES & CO.

RANGES.

VAN RANGES, For Hotels, Restaurants, and Families. STEAM HEATING APPARATUS, CLOGSTON'S PATENT. Estimates made on application to HERON, SMITH & MOOERS, 76 West Washington-st.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, Of DECKER BROS., New York, and other first-class manufacturers, Store and Warehouse, 455 Wabash-av. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Agent for the State of Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attention, Soldiers! By Act of Congress June 8, 1872, provisions were made by which every soldier who served 90 days or more, and was honorably discharged, may obtain 160 acres of land. I am prepared to give all information, and to locate the lands, having a man in the West right on the ground. BENJ. F. WOOD, 373 Wabash-av.

TURKISH BATHS. 374 WABASH-AV. (nearly opposite P. O.), newly fitted up with all the latest improvements. Special attention given to thorough and scientific shampooing by ... hands. Open only for gentlemen from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sunday till 1 p. m.

Writing Paper At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

$3.000. RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—One of the best established Grocery stores in the city for sale. Stock and fixtures new, and of the very best quality and style. First-class trade. Owner wishes to leave the city for health. Cash down, the only thing acceptable. Address B 15, Tribune office.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 85 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales. Forsyth's Scale Warehouse, 46 S. DESPLAINES-ST.

POLITICAL.

How the Greeley Cause Stands in Connecticut.

Address to the People by the Liberal State Committee.

South Carolina to Have a Colored Senator in Congress.

Congressional Nominations---Miscellaneous Items.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN CONNECTICUT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The more candid Republicans admit that Connecticut is among the very doubtful States, and the following address from the Liberal Republican Committee of that State shows how the Greeley cause stands:

To the Liberal Republicans of Connecticut:

The October town elections were notably your triumph. Many towns upon which the renominationists counted as sure to register at the ballot-box the edict of the regular party caucus, by handsome majorities repudiated the old management, and, in the shape of Liberal successes, entered up their protest against party management. In nearly every town you showed large Liberal gains upon the popular vote, and the result in all warrants the belief that in November you can give the Liberal candidates at least 5,000 majority in the State. With energy and pluck the State is ours. The proportion of fair-weather soldiers among your number is small. Our reports from all parts of the State since the October elections are of an encouraging character. The Liberal Republicans of Connecticut have not abandoned the old organization and the dominant party simply because a new movement promised success. For nearly six months we have borne the abuse and slanders heaped upon us by men to whom we have given no offence other than to withdraw from an organization which we conscientiously believe to be corrupt and mischievous to our country's welfare. The only hope of our opponents is in the purchaseable material which they can buy in the open market to make good the defection of more than five thousand honest men in the State who heretofore have acted with them. In this respect they will but follow their former custom, and the example set them by Hartranft and Cameron, of Pennsylvania. Of such a conduct of the canvass we shall yield them a monopoly. Whatever success they may have in this endeavor, there is but one duty before the Liberal Republicans of Connecticut, and that is to make, from this time till the 5th of November, a stout and persistent fight. There is nothing discouraging to the friends of Greeley and Brown in Tuesday's elections. We can carry Indiana, and gain more than 10,000 in Ohio. With New York, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, and New Hampshire voting for Greeley, as there is a reasonable certainty of their doing, and with the almost solid Electoral votes of the Southern States conceded to him, his election and the triumph of the Liberal cause will be secured. We have no responsibility for any State but Connecticut. Connecticut is ours if we make for the next three weeks a hearty fight and bring out our full vote. Our duty is here, and there can be no mistaking it. Three weeks of good honest work is all that is required of us. Let us take hold of it with a will.

J. H. BOMLIE,
Chairman Liberal Republican Committee.

HARTFORD, Oct. 15, 1872.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS---THE MOSES TICKET PROBABLY SUCCESSFUL.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The success of the Moses ticket, according to advices received to-day from South Carolina, is assured beyond all question. One of the important issues in the campaign just closed there concerned the election of a United States Senator to succeed Sawyer, the present incumbent, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. The success of the ring ticket foreshadows the election of R. B. Elliott, at present a member of Congress. The latter is black as the ace of spades, and President over the Convention which nominated Moses for Governor, amidst such turbulent and disgraceful scenes.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 17.—The Moses State ticket is undoubtedly elected. Ransier, Elliott, and Rainey, colored Republicans, and B. F. Perry Democrat, are elected to Congress. The bolters polled a strong vote. The Democrats have elected several Representatives to the Legislature.

A LIBERAL MEETING AT WILMINGTON ILL.--RINGING SPEECHES BY GENERALS PALMER, BLACK, AND O'NEILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 17.—The mass meeting here to-day was a grand success. It outnumbered the Oglesby meeting by threefold. The speech of General Black was the finest ever heard in the place. General Palmer made a magnificent speech in the evening, followed by General O'Neill. The procession of mounted Greeley boys in the afternoon, and the torch-light procession in the evening, was very fine. Old Will is all right for Reform.

KANE COUNTY CONVENTION OF LIBERALS---CANDIDATES NOMINATED.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill., Oct. 17.—The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Kane County met in Convention at St. Charles, this afternoon, to nominate candidates for county officers. The following ticket was placed in the field: Sheriff, N. B. Spaulding, Blackberry; County Attorney, E. C. Lovell, Elgin; Circuit Clerk, H. B. Towne, Aurora; Coroner, B. F. Bussy, St. Charles.

General Farnsworth, in a speech of some length, told the Convention some unpleasant though truthful facts concerning the characters of a few of his slanderers, who have, however, gone so far as to demand his resignation. At the conclusion of the Convention, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Elgin *Advocate* has rendered able and efficient service to the cause of Reconciliation and Reform during this campaign;

Resolved, That the said newspaper be recognized as an able and efficient organ of the Liberal and Democratic parties of Kane County, and that this Convention urge all Democrats and Liberals to give their support and encouragement to its dissemination.

The Convention to nominate Representatives and Senator will be held at St. Charles on Saturday next.

BRIBERY AND BALLOT-BOX STUFFING.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Scranton (Pa.) advices report the arrest of the Mayor and Postmaster of that city, with that of several prominent officials, on charges of ballot-box stuffing and bribery. These men are alleged to have bought votes and bribed the judges. Affidavits in twenty cases are already in hand.

A despatch from Wilkesbarre, Pa., says Internal Revenue Collector Hoyt, L. D. Shoemaker, candidate for Congress, ex-Mayor Lories, of Scranton, and Revenue Assessor Gains, of Pittston, have been arrested on a charge of bribing voters at the recent election.

LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 17.—Capt. McMelen, member of the Select Council, and member of the Republican County Committee, also John Wittenger, a prominent broker, have been arrested and held in $1,500 bail to answer to the charge of issuing fraudulent naturalization papers. McMelen made a strong effort to have the charge against him withdrawn by Mayor Pyfe, but he declined, stating that justice must be meted out.

NEW YORK CITY POLITICS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The Tammany Convention, last night, completed its city and county ticket for the forthcoming election.

Judge Mike Connolly was nominated by the Democrats for Congress, last night, in the Ninth District.

Algernon S. Sullivan declines a nomination for District Attorneyship.

The Tammany Conference Committee met to-night, but failed to decide on a candidate for District Attorney. It is said, however, that Judge Garvin is now out of the race, those in being John D. Townsend, Charles Donahue, and Ex-Recorder Smith.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STRAIGHTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A Harrisburg despatch says that the straight Democrats of Pennsylvania met yesterday, and adjourned on the recommendation of the State Executive Committee, that there was no necessity for the nomination of an Electoral ticket.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 17.—The Democratic Committee, representing five of seven counties of the Nashville Congressional District, met here to-day, and nominated E. J. Galloway for re-election to Congress, and John Motley, of Wilson, as Presidential Elector. The District Convention last week met and adjourned without making nominations, hence the action of the Committee.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 17.—At the Convention of Republicans of the First Congressional District, to-day, General J. R. Hawley was unanimously nominated for Congress.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 17.—Henry L. Dawes was unanimously renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eleventh District, to-day.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 17.—Hon. James W. Romeyn, present State Senator from the First District of this city, was to-day nominated by the Democrats.

A large Republican meeting at the Wigwam, this evening, was presided over by Governor Baldwin and addressed by Speaker Blaine.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 17.—The Republicans of Brooklyn, to-night, nominated A. J. Perry for Congress from the Second District; General Stewart L. Woodford in the Third, and General Phillips Crooke in the Fourth.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The Straight out State Convention met to-day and resolved to prosecute the canvass energetically.

ILLINOIS.

Annual Meeting of the Illinois Baptist Sunday School Association—Horse Railroad Enjoined in Jacksonville.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 16.—The fourth annual meeting of the Illinois Baptist Sunday School Association, which convened in this city last evening, resumed its work this morning at 8:30 o'clock. The morning session was opened by prayer for teachers and officers, led by C. Leach, Jr. This was followed by the election of officers of the Association for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: President, C. Leach, Jr., of Galesburg; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. C. E. Hewitt, of Bloomington; Recording Secretary, Rev. S. Adams, of Litchfield; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. F. G. Thearle, of Chicago; Executive Committee, Revs. F. D. Rickerson, of Quincy; L. B. Merrifield, of Mendota; J. Cell, of Centralia; C. R. Blackall, of Chicago, and Rev. Dr. Post, of Canton. In addition to these, one Vice President for each sub-association were elected.

Rev. J. C. Barker, State Sunday School Missionary for Illinois, made his report, which gave an encouraging account of the progress of the Sunday School cause in the State, and cheering prospects for the future. He reported that for the past six months he had, in the prosecution of his labors in the missionary field, travelled 7,819 miles, delivered 285 addresses, preached 44 sermons, attended 55 prayer-meetings, visited 83 families, visited and addressed 46 Sunday Schools, organized one Sunday School, attended, held, and instituted 31 Sabbath School Conventions, attended 19 Associations, distributed 3,000 circulars, written 306 letters, and sold $379 worth of books. All this work has been done at an expense of $814 to the Association.

After the reading of the report, Rev. J. C. Barker addressed the Association on the subject of "The Sabbath School Teacher; Preparation for his Work," followed by addresses from Rev. C. R. Blackall, upon "Bible Class Teaching;" from Rev. Dr. Randolph, on the subject of "Teachers After Leaving their Classes."

The Association was also addressed by Rev. S. W. Marston, D. D., Sunday School Missionary Secretary of Missouri; Rev. G. W. Gardner, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Union, and Prof. G. Gillett, D. D., President of the International Sabbath School Convention.

Rev. C. R Blackall was elected Railroad Secretary of the Association.

The Association then took a recess till 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The afternoon session was opened by prayer for direction and blessings in the State work, led by Rev. J. Cell, followed by addresses by Rev. C. E. Hewitt and others, on the subject of "Methods of State Work," and Rev. F. G. Thearle, and others, on the finances of State work.

After the transaction of some unimportant miscellaneous business, the meeting of the Association was closed at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Jacksonville Street Railway Company began, this morning, laying a track through the public square park of this city, whereupon His Honor, Mayor McConnell, applied to Hon. Cyrus Essler, Master in Chancery, for a writ enjoining the Company from proceeding with the work. The writ of injunction was granted, and served this evening upon Hon. John Mathers, the President of the Railroad Company. The proceeding has created considerable excitement, and will probably lead to much litigation between the City and Railroad Company.

Illinois Baptist Pastoral Union.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 17.—The annual meeting of the Illinois Baptist Pastoral Union began in this city last evening at 7 o'clock in the First Baptist Church. In the absence of the President, Rev. L. C. Carr was chosen President *pro tem.* Rev. J. H. Hazen preached the opening sermon, after which the following were duly elected officers of the Union for the next year: Rev. A. F. Farrow, President; Rev. P. J. Gleason Secretary, and Revs. G. T. Bailey, D. D., J. Balkley, D D., C. E. Hewett, J. A. Smith, and N. Buttles, Executive Committee.

The Rev. Mr. Osgood, who was ill and consequently unable to attend, sent a letter of affectionate greeting to the brethren of the Union, and, on motion, Bro. Tolman was requested to bear to Bro. Osgood an assurance of the love and profound sympathy of the members of the Union entertained for him.

The Union then adjourned until this a. m. at 9 o'clock.

Upon re-assembling this forenoon, thirty minutes were given to devotional exercises, led by Rev. D. P. French. Revs. S. Washington, C. A. Quirelle and E. J. Thearle were appointed a Committee on Religious Exercises; Revs. C. E. Taylor, A. C. Keene and R. W. Benton, a Committee on Enrollment; Revs. F. G. Thearle, J. H. Hagen, and W. S. Post a Committee on Programme for the annual meeting of 1873; and Revs. J. Bulkley, J. D. Cole, J. A. Smith, D. P. French, G. S. Bailey, and G. W. Riley a Committee on Obituaries.

An essay on church discipline, by Rev. W. R. Webb, D. D., was read, in the absence of the author, by Rev. C. E. Hewett. Rev. W. S. Post, D. D., read an essay on the doctrine of the resurrection. The Committees on Religious Exercises, Enrollment, and the Executive Committee made reports, which were accepted. With this the Union adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by Rev. A. S. Ames.

A report from the Committee on Obituaries showed that the following members of the Union have died during the past year: Revs. William F. Forrest, J. T. Tolman, C. H. Coe, and J. V. Rhodes.

The Committee on Ide Library made a report recommending its purchase for the Baptist Theological Seminary at Chicago. The report was adopted, and Brothers Griffith, Hawitt, Cooley, Coon, and Rickerson, appointed a Committee to solicit funds with which to purchase the same.

The Committee on the next annual session of the Union reported that they had selected the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed to deliver the opening sermon.

A communication from Dr. Rhodes, Superintendent of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind, was read, inviting the members of the Union to visit said institution. The Union voted to accept said invitation, and at 5 p. m. adjourned, and in a body repaired to the Institute, where they spent some time.

This evening, at 7 o'clock, the Illinois General Baptist Association met at the First Baptist Church in annual session. Rev. F. D. Rickerson, of Quincy, preached the opening sermon, after which some business of no special interest was transacted, and then the Association adjourned till to-morrow forenoon at 9 o'clock.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Hon. Caleb Cushing Interviewed on the Subject.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Caleb Cushing has arrived in New York, after a quiet run from Havre, and of course has been duly interrogated by reporters. Mr. Cushing thinks the Americans should be entirely satisfied with the Geneva arbitration and fifteen millions in hard cash. Concerning Sir Alexander Cockburn's dissent, Mr. Cushing says it has no other value than as being the opinion of one of the arbitrators, and that of an eminent lawyer. In it he opens many new phases of the subject which are entitled to regard. But the opinion does not in the slightest alter the case. The Court decided by a majority of 4 to 1 in our favor, and that settles entirely the question, and England must assent to it, though her arbitrator might differ from it. We can only know how the Administration in England feels about it when the Government meets. On the whole, I am inclined to believe the people of England are not extremely dissatisfied with the way the arbitration has turned out. The claims now under consideration by the Mixed Commission, and made by British subjects against this Government, will all together amount to very little over one million dollars. They will never come up to two millions. This will leave a very handsome margin on our side.

Reporter. Was $15,000,000 all you claimed?

Mr. Cushing. Oh, no. It was for depredations committed upon American vessels by the Alabama, Florida, and Shenandoah. These were all the claims considered, indirect claims being abandoned at an early stage.

Reporter. Did you consider these claims justifiable?

Mr. Cushing. I think they came within the meaning of the Treaty, but as they were not allowed, why, it is no use speaking about them.

Reporter. Let me ask you a question which seems to puzzle a great many: Has the question been decided that a neutral power has not the right to allow privateers to leave her ports while another power is at war?

Mr. Cushing. That is not exactly the question. The matter covered by the Treaty of Washington was that a neutral power was bound to use due diligence to prevent the equipment of vessels destined for an enemy in time of war. Mr. Cushing continued that he did not go to England. In France, however, it was the general opinion that the United States had achieved a great victory. Regarding the secret sessions of the Tribunal, he said, how would it have looked to have the deliberations on such important matters before the public gaze? It does not seem to have struck the people generally that these gentlemen were judges deliberating upon a verdict. There was no debating or argument during the sessions of the Board of Arbitrators. Everything was written and presented to the Board in printed form. Before the Court had opened the United States had presented eight octavo and England five folio volumes, and all these had to be carefully studied. In all, the proceedings take up twenty-five volumes. The papers would be taken home and read and studied. The agents had the business of reading over and presenting papers for the consideration of the Board. A large part of the papers were read aloud. The proceedings were of a most dignified character,—seldom anything approaching a joke being broached, though, of course, it would be more than human nature could stand to go through all this dry stuff without something to relieve it occasionally. I think I never saw anything more dignified and more impressive than on the last day, when Count Sclopis, President of the Board, read the award. On this occasion the press was admitted, and the wives and families of the Arbitrators and Counsel on each side. In all, about thirty-three sessions were held, stretching over a period of three months from the 14th of June to the 15th of September. Sometimes three and again four sessions were held in each week.

Reporter. Were the Arbitrators friendly and sociable among each other? How was it about Sir Alexander Cockburn, the English Arbitrator?

Mr. Cushing. Well, he remained entirely private, and neither visited nor received any visits. We wondered at it, though this is a matter on which I would rather not touch. Otherwise a very pleasant sociability existed.

Reporter. What was the composition of the Board, mentally?

Mr. Cushing. Very fine, indeed. Mr. Staemfli was President of the Swiss Republic, having been three times in the Presidential chair. He is at present a member of the National Assembly, the same as our Congress, and holds a very high and honorable position. During his experiences in his various positions he has become thoroughly acquainted with law, though not a lawyer. Baron Itajuba, of Brazil, was also a gentleman well versed in the legal requirements of the position, and Count Sclopis, the Italian Arbitrator, is a man eminent for his acquirements.

Reporter. I presume you are glad the whole matter is terminated.

Mr. Cushing. Heartily glad. It was a terrible bore all through. I am proud of the success we have had, but I have never done drier work in my life. All our debates were in the French, so that every member in the Board spoke a foreign language to his own, but the French was the only one we could meet on. Sir Alexander Cockburn spoke it best of any one in the Board. His mother was French.

Fires.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.—A fire at Frankfort, Ky., this morning, destroyed the residences of William Saffell and Dr. Sneed. The losses are $12,000; fully insured.

A fire broke out in the drug store of W. A. McDowell, at La Grange, Ky., this morning, and spread so rapidly that five houses were burned before the flames were brought under control. The losses were: the residence of Mrs. Keightley, $1,400, insured for $600 in the Imperial, of London; the shoe-shop of J. I. James; the drug store of W. A. McDowell, $2,000, not insured; the furniture store of J. W. Shannon, $700; the residence of Mrs. Wm. Nay, $1,000, not insured. McDowell lost $400 in currency. The origin of the fire is not known.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, at Richmond, Staten Island, was burned yesterday. Loss, $20,000.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., Oct. 16.—A severe fire, beginning at an early hour last evening, did great damage to the business portion of the city. Among the buildings destroyed are the Levake House, two drug stores, two grocery stores, one book store, one dry goods store, and the brick building used by the Manufacturers' National Bank. The total loss is not far from $50,000; insurance about $24,000. Among the principal losers are H. S. Blood, T. J. Ward, Mr. Edge, J. R. Brown, A. C. Darling, H. Richmond, David Smith, and Dr. Sutherland.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 17.—A fire broke out here, this morning, in a large barn belonging to Murdock Bros., and destroyed three large buildings before it could be checked. The loss was great, but not estimated. It is said to be well covered with insurance.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 17.—This morning, a fire in LaGrange, on the Short Line Railroad, 26 miles from this city, destroyed four houses. Loss about $4,000; insured $600 in the Imperial, London.

A fire in Frankfort, this forenoon, nearly destroyed five residences, Wm. Sapple's and Mrs. Dr. Snead's, adjoining Merriweather's Hotel. Loss estimated at about $12,000; insurance, $7,500.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Colorado River Railroad Aid Project Abandoned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—The Directors of the Colorado River Railroad publish a card withdrawing from the vote of the people the ten million subsidy. They say: We are reluctantly compelled to admit that after a diligent and careful canvass of the city, we ascertain that there exists a very general and fixed prejudice against any further railroad subsidies; therefore, under the decided conviction that the people at this time are opposed to granting aid to railroads, we abandon for the present all efforts to obtain a subsidy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—The British iron ship Aculeo, 199 days from Liverpool, went ashore twenty miles south of Heads, in a fog, this evening, and is a total loss.

FOREIGN.

Postal Treaty Between France and the United States.

The Grand Exodus From Alsace and Lorraine.

Eighteen Thousand People Leave During a Fortnight.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Parliament will reassemble on the 19th of December.

The steamships Neera, from Liverpool, for Bombay, and the Parthia, from New York, for Liverpool, were in collision yesterday in St. George's Channel. The Parthia was slightly damaged. The injuries, if there were any, to the Neemee, are not reported.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The passenger train of the Eastern Counties Railway ran off the track near Chelmsford, precipitated the cars down a high embankment and dashed them to pieces. No details of the killed and wounded have yet been received.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—In the railroad accident at Kalvedon, to-day, ten cars went over an embankment, and were badly wrecked. Only one passenger, a lady, was killed outright. Twenty-three were injured, two or three of whom may die.

Agitation is begun for the abolition of flogging at Newgate as a penalty for crime. Many letters have appeared in the *Times* and other journals, urging the discontinuance of the barbarous practice.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The Postal Treaty between France and the United States, reducing the rates of postage nearly one-half, has been approved by the State Departments of the two countries. It has been submitted to the French Minister of Finance, who will consider the pecuniary features of the treaty, and from whom a favorable report is expected. After that, early exchange of ratification is anticipated.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADRID, Oct. 17.—The end of the revolt in Farral is officially announced. The insurgents, fearing the result of an attack, began to disperse during the night, which was dark and stormy. Some took refuge on board vessels they had seized and sailed for Seigo. Others fled through the town under the fire of the troops, and about a hundred were captured. The Government forces, this morning, entered the arsenal, meeting with no resistance. Four hundred insurgents remained within the walls, all of whom were made prisoners.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Mail advices from Alsace and Lorraine represent that the exodus will almost wholly depopulate those countries. Large numbers have left without taking more than a part of their belongings with them. A still larger number have left their hearths and homes with some cloths hung on the end of a stick, the wife carrying the youngest of her children, and the rest trudging behind.

In Metz, it is said, there are only seventeen recruits remaining, all unfit for service. At Atserma, in Alsace, a town of 6,000 inhabitants, there are only three, of whom one alone is qualified for service. No fewer than 18,000 are alleged to have left during the last fortnight, reducing the population of the town to 10,000, exclusive of 25,000 German troops who keep watch and ward over them. Even in Havre, which does not seem a very likely place to have any large number of Alsatians and Lorrainers, the number who have chosen a French nationality reaches 1,400. These facts are evidently making an impression upon the Germans.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 17.—A Paris Communist, who has surrendered to the authorities here, confesses himself to have been an accomplice of Trauppman, who murdered an entire family near Paris.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—A decree has been issued creating new, and increasing old taxes to meet the deficit in the budget, and provide for future expenses of war. It establishes a tax of $24 on every slave hired out, doubles the present export duties and war-tax on real estate, increases the war-tax on bankers and merchants. On imported goods the war-tax is increased 10 to 20 per cent. The decree is to go into effect the 1st of January, 1873.

Alexander Del Rio, apothecary in Remediso, has been convicted of treason and sentenced to be executed.

NEW YORK.

RUMORED ELOPEMENT OF A HOTEL-KEEPER WITH ELLA WESNER.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Mr. Burroughs, known in this city as the former proprietor of the Everett House and of the Continental Hotel at Long Branch, and but recently proprietor of the Maison Doree, corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway, surprised his friends, a few days since, by suddenly leaving for Europe. When his flight was positively ascertained inquiry revealed that he had taken all the money his wife possessed and had borrowed from his boarders what he could, amounting to $1,100. Some disclosures show that he went to Europe to join Ella Wesner, the actress, who left in company with Josephine Mansfield. Mr. Burroughs left behind a wife and two children. Miss Wesner is a male character vocalist of unusual merit. She broke an engagement here to accompany Miss Mansfield to Europe a fortnight ago, an unnatural attachment existing, it is said, between the two women.

ROBBERY AND ASSAULT.

John Farrell, the young bridegroom who so mysteriously disappeared last Tuesday evening, at the time appointed for his wedding, was found about midnight on Wednesday, in Water street, near Slaughter House Point, lying near an old steam boiler almost lifeless. His clothes were torn from his body, and his face presented a shocking sight. On the temples blood streamed unchecked, and two ugly cuts, inflicted by some blunt instrument, were close behind the left ear. A diamond pin and $275 in cash were taken from his person. It is supposed he was waylaid by some of the thieving gang that infest Water street at nightfall, probably taken from the wagon he was driving, beaten senseless, and robbed. As he is yet unconscious, no statement of the occurrence can be given. Young Farrell now lies at his father's residence, No. 68 Willett street. Miss Mary Quick, the unfortunate bride, is a faithful attendant at his bed-side. The police have no clue to the perpetrators of this foul crime.

THE ALSATIANS.

From January last to the 1st of October it is estimated that 55,000 exiled Frenchman have arrived in this country from Alsace and Lorraine. This week parties of these immigrants have been transported to Ohio, Connecticut, and Illinois at the expense of the Alsatian-Lorraine Society. Boarding houses are provided for them, where they are maintained free of expense and for the last three months about 2,500 have been provided with situations.

National Board of Trade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—At the meeting of the National Board of Trade to-day, Mr. Hazard spoke at some length, giving statistics to show the National character of the Erie Canal. He said the enlargement of that canal would be an inestimable boon to every hamlet in England, by cheapening the staff of life, and to the West, by furnishing cheap transportation. Mr. Opdyke, of New York, said it would not be fair to ask New York to abandon her great system of Water Works to benefit the West. New York does not derive much benefit from them, but the West derives nine-tenths of the benefit. He thought the subject ought to be postponed. The subject was then tabled.

The majority of the Special Committee on Gambling in Trade presented a report condemning the system of trade which substitutes reckless gambling for fair dealing, and call on banks to discourage bank supporters engaged in cornering, by exacting such securities as will confine their dealings within their means.

Mr. Granch, of Richmond, presented a minority report condemning cornering in stocks, gold, and grain as dishonest and injurious to the national character.

Mr. Fairbank, of Chicago, objected to the word "dishonest," and doubted whether they could stop it, as it is gambling, and gambling will always go on.

Several delegates denounced the pernicious system of trade in cotton carried on in Pearl street, by which sometimes three times as much cotton is sold in one day as there is in the country.

The majority report was carried.

The committee who conferred with Canadian candidates reported a resolution that the Executive Council memorialize Congress for an appropriation for a Commission to act in conjunction with the State Department, in negotiating a treaty with Great Britain for reciprocal trade with the Dominion of Canada on a liberal basis, which shall also include the enlargement of Canadian canals by the Government of Canada, and the right of American vessels to navigate said canals under the same conditions as are imposed upon Canadian vessels. The resolution was received and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The Board then adjourned until to-morrow, and proceeded to the slip at the foot of Wall street to take a trip down the bay at the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The Chamber of Commerce entertained the members of the National Board of Trade in a pleasant excursion about the harbor this afternoon, in the course of which Hell Gate was visited, and the Government works for removing sunken rocks inspected. While returning to the city an elegant dinner was served on board the steamer. Many ladies participated in the excursion, and all present enjoyed the affair greatly.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—It seems that the rumor that was current here with regard to the unsound condition of the Freedmen's Savings Bank, although amply disproved, caused such a feeling of uneasiness among depositors, especially those of the colored persuasion, that something like a run set in on this financial institution on Monday and Tuesday last, which has continued up to the present time, although confidence is fast being restored. In all instances the bank has met the demands upon it. One of the officials of the bank stated, yesterday, that not only had the institution withstood the heavy drain upon it, but that it had not even been necessary, up to this time, to sell a single bond or other security to obtain cash to meet the run upon its vaults. The official further stated that many of the depositors who had withdrawn their money had again deposited, and expressed their confidence in the safety of the bank. How or why this scare was originated is not known to the bank officials, according to their statement, and they seem to regard it as having been the result of some careless remark or the work of some malicious enemy. It is probable, however, that the trouble arose from the fact that the employes of various contractors under the Board of Public Works have been for a long time unpaid, owing, as is alleged, to a failure of the Board to liquidate its obligations, and a general impression has got abroad that the Board or District is on the verge of bankruptcy. It is also understood that these contractors have obtained large sums from the Freedmen's Bank on collaterals of the Board, and the possibility of harm coming to the bank, through the failure of the Board to meet its obligations, no doubt gave rise to the run. It is not, however, in any degree, probable that the bank holds a sufficient amount of paper of this class to affect its credit if there should be a suspension by the District Government, which could only be a suspension, as the entire property in the district is liable for its obligations.

THE WHARTON CASE.

The trial of Mrs. Wharton, in the Van Ness case, has been set for the next term of the Anne Arundel Circuit Court, which meets on Monday next.

ADMINISTRATION TACTICS TOWARD THE SOUTH.

It is understood that a portion of the Administration Committee here had a conference with the President to-day, in which they asked of him to issue a proclamation warning the voters in the Southern States from creating any disturbances on election day. The Committee urged the importance of the above scheme, but the President informed them that it was inexpedient and unnecessary. The alleged gross Ku-Klux outrages were then recited, but the President still refused, knowing by the advice of counsel, that it was outside of his prerogative. The President, however, stated that if any trouble took place in the South, he would ask in his message to Congress that a searching investigation should be made. The Committee have arranged to have even this bit of information published and sent broadcast over the North; but not allowing it to be sent South, hoping to keep the voters there in ignorance, and to profit by the dropping system when these are defeated fairly.

NO TROUBLE AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Navy Department received no information of the alleged assault on Conyers, the colored cadet, by other cadets of the United States Naval Academy, and the officers of the Department are satisfied that no such act has been perpetrated.

PATENT DECISION.

The Acting Commissioner of Patents has decided that, where the construction of a device different from that of preceding ones, and its operating power is saved, and better work is done, its novelty and utility are established, but the words "substantially as and for the purpose set forth," as a limiting claim in a claim, are ambiguous, unless so placed as to obtain special insignificance.

REPORTED SALE OF FORNEY'S PRESS.

A report is being circulated here to-night by one of the most prominent gentlemen in the country, that Colonel Forney has disposed of the Philadelphia *Press* to a combination of politicians who are thought to be more in earnest in the support of Grant than the founder of that newspaper. The price paid, although not given, is said to be very large, and that Cameron furnishes a good share of it.

To the Associated Press.

THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—It is reported that Attorney General Williams intends to retire from the Cabinet after the election, and that he will be succeeded by General Bristow, of Kentucky, the present Solicitor General. In such an event it is thought that Williams will be asked to serve as President of the Commission for the Adjudication of the Alabama Claims that Congress is expected to establish.

Attorney General Williams authorizes an emphatic denial of the statement that he intends to retire from the Cabinet after the Presidential election. His withdrawal from the Oregon Senatorial contest was for the purpose of remaining in his present position, and it should be stated, as a fact based on equally good authority, that Colonel Bristow, Solicitor General, has no ambition to be Judge Williams' successor, it being known he will soon retire from that office to engage in other pursuits.

General Van Wyck was severely injured at Middletown, N. Y., yesterday, by a fall.

—Two-thirds of the *Evening Dispatch*, of St. Louis, was sold yesterday by W. H. McHenry, to D. Robert Barclay, on a basis of $120,000 for the whole paper.

UTAH.

Appearance of Great Salt Lake City---Ride Along the Lake-Shore.

The Theatre---The Tabernacle---Granite Foundations of the Temple.

The Seraglio---Busy Streets---Camp Douglas---The Prophet and Seer.

The Mines---Fruit Raising---Appearance of the Women---New Railroads.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Oct. 10, 1872.

I believe Salt Lake City has been described more frequently than any city in America, and it has been described so accurately that nothing now remains to be said about its general features. From the hill on which stands Camp Douglas, the fine panorama is unrolled in front, three miles distant,—the wide streets; the shade-trees and orchards; the Tabernacle; while way beyond glisten the waters of the Great Salt Lake, as it lies at the feet of the blue mountains beyond. It is certainly a magnificent view, and, beyond question,

ONE OF THE FINEST

in America. I expected to find trees and running water along every street, but was surprised to see such masses of foliage and such fine orchards. Certainly these people are entitled to great credit, and have made the Great Desert "blossom as the rose." Everything has been done by them, for, when they reached this country, in 1847, the plain on which the city stands was covered with sage-brush.

The cars from Ogden reach the city about 8 o'clock in the morning, and, as they skirt along near the margin of the lake, the play of the moonlight upon the waters is as fair a scene as one could wish to look upon. The grand old mountains beyond stand out in all their boldness and vigor, breathing of old days, when the world was young, and the majesty of God sat upon the mountain-tops. The air is as pure as can be, and the moonlight appears very bright, as it floods the whole magnificent landscape. It reminds one of

A NIGHT IN THE TROPICS,

and the opening lines of a hymn:

I heard the trailing garments of the Night
Sweep through her marble halls!
I saw her sable skirts, all fringed with light
From the Celestial walls!

In due time we reach the depot, and, after an unpoetical struggle with omnibus-drivers and hackmen, are at length seated in an omnibus and carried to our hotel. As we go along, we are struck with the appearance of the trees, which seem to have attained a great growth during the last twenty-five years, and show that the Mormons are an industrious and painstaking race of people, and that they have done an immense deal of labor in this valley.

After our supper, or late dinner, we stroll forth, and wend our way to

THE SALT LAKE THEATRE.

As we enter this Temple of the Muses, our noses are filled with an odor by no means from "Araby the Blest," and we are somewhat astonished to see how very well indeed the Mormon men and women stand it. The building itself is a good one, and has four tiers in addition to the parquet. The ornamentation is in white and gold, which has, sometime or other, been quite pretty, but is now *bizarre*. The seats are made of coarse planking, some of them cushioned, and all of them looking as if a thorough renovation would be the most proper thing they could receive. We first have an Irish piece, and then the Macbeth choruses by the Tabernacle choir. The dresses assumed by the actresses are a sight for gods and men, and strongly remind me of a delegation of Pi-Ute squaws on an excursion to the pinery. They sing, and truth compels me to say that they sing very well indeed. They are applauded by the people, and, after the thing is over, resume their seats amid the audience. Some of them are quite pretty; but, whether wives or maidens, I know not, nor do I care, as it is not my purpose to inquire into polygamy one way or the other, and, whether President Brigham has one wife or one hundred, I care not one straw. That is his business, and none of mine.

I remark only that the lady portion of the audience

ARE NOT RICHLY CLAD;

their attire is good enough, it is true, but bespeaks either poverty or extreme frugality. We miss the beautiful toilets of the American ladies, and have instead an exceedingly plain-looking lot of women; and, how any man can stand more than one of them, I am free to admit I cannot imagine.

The next morning, we visit the Tabernacle and the foundation of the Temple, both of which are in the same block and surrounded with a high wall. An English gentleman, who has charge of the work, kindly shows us through

THE TABERNACLE,

and, with commendable pride, points out the large organ,—the largest, except one, of any in America. He says the whole of the work of making it was done by the members of the church, from the chopping down of the trees to the gilding of the immense pipes. He says President Young designed the plan of the Tabernacle, which is capable of comfortably seating 12,000 souls! I could almost exclaim, "How is that for high?" The benches, or pews, are made of plain pine lumber, and look neat and in keeping with the whole place. The seats for the Church dignitaries are in front of the organ, on elevated platforms of different heights, where they can see the sea of faces on the floor below.

In the yard is the

FOUNDATION OF THE TEMPLE,

which is to be built wholly of granite. This foundation is exceedingly massive, and, so far as I was able to judge, designed in excellent taste. There is nothing tawdry about it, but all is upon a grand and beautiful scale. It is all very well to decry the Mormons and belittle their works, but the truth is, they are getting

STRONGER AND STRONGER

every day, and are rapidly accumulating wealth. The cry that they are crumbling to pieces is all bosh. I know it is not fashionable to write in this way, but I am trying to tell the truth, and care no more for Mormonism than I do for the religion of the Fejee Islanders. I have no doubt they will be soundly persecuted in the future, and, when that time comes, they will be strong, hardy, rich, and vigorous. While talking with the English gentleman before referred to, several people came in with their tithings, in the shape of money and fruit, and I was struck with one man who handed in a quarter of a dollar (fractional currency), which he had found, near by, and for which he was desirous to find an owner. It looked a little like running honesty "into the ground," but still there is the fact, and there was the honest man who did it! For my part, I should have fobbed the quarter and said nothing about it, and so would ninety-nine out of every hundred.

A short distance from the Tabernacle, we come to President Young's

FAR-FAMED SERAGLIO.

It is surrounded by a high wall, made of cobble-stones laid up in mud, and, at short intervals, there are little round buttresses, looking, for all the world, like a hard-burnt French roll standing on end. It was to me exactly what my mind had conceived of the mud walls which surround the venerable city of Timbuctoo. It looks grim and dirty enough. We come to a great gate, and over that gate, high perched in air, is a leather or wooden eagle; and certainly, if any eagle needed currying and repainting, that eagle is the one. I actually pitied the poor bird, which has been exposed to storms for years upon years, and has its plumage frayed in the most pitiful manner. The lion on the Lion House looked as if he were taking a quiet afternoon's siesta, but the eagle looked absolutely haggard! I left the Seraglio, cobble-stones, eagle, lion, and all, and wandered off down town,—my preconceived notions of a Seraglio, or Harem, having received an awful shock; and I heartily coincided with a Nevada miner who drily remarked that "he wouldn't have any of it in his." I presume he meant his cup of happiness; but I asked no questions, my mind being too much occupied with other matters. That cobble-stone wall let me down mightily, and I can honestly say I did not envy Brigham in the least.

The main streets of Salt Lake City are filled with a busy tide of humanity, and everything

BETOKENS MATERIAL PROSPERITY.

Houses are springing up in every direction, and the railroad is absolutely unable to fill the demand which is made upon it in the way of supplying the Valley with lumber and building material. Men seem busy, and money is plentiful. It does one's heart good to see the enterprise and go-aheadativeness which is here manifested; and, outside of New York and Chicago, I do not believe there is a more busy and thriving town in the United States. This year, the people raised great crops; many of the mines are yielding wonderfully; and there is a great demand for laborers of every kind. Salt Lake City, at present, in addition to everything else, is a thriving mining town in full blast. Nothing can keep it back; and, whatever may be the religious character of its inhabitants, a very

LARGE AND IMPORTANT CITY

it is bound to be within a short time. I heard some good judges say that there are over 40,000 people now in the city. Wagons of every size and description swarm in the streets, and a busy throng is surging along the hateful gravelly sidewalks, amid clouds of fierce Utah alkaline dust, intent upon getting to the Cottonwood Mines as soon as possible. Mining, money, and Mormonism are the only topics of conversation.

Back of the city, and beneath the frowning Wasatch range of mountains, is

CAMP DOUGLAS,

which was built ten years ago by the Volunteers. The houses are mostly made of logs, and neatly whitewashed. They are comfortable, and answer the purpose for which they were erected very well. Here and there, in the parade-ground, are heavy pieces of artillery; and all in all, it has the appearance of a well-conducted military post. From this place one gets the best view of the city, as it lies like a great map unrolled before you,—the streets crossing each other at right angles, and the elliptical dome of the Tabernacle lying like a great white-backed beetle amid the green foliage. City Creek furnishes water on either side of the street, and there seem to be a goodly number of carts for the purpose of sprinkling them, but it is exceedingly dusty, and the great rush of business has had the effect to cut up these streets fearfully. Back of the Camp, several canons are pointed out, and one especially is looked upon with interest, called

EMIGRANT CANON,

through which the Latter-Day Saints made their advent into the Great Salt Lake Valley. They were poor almost beyond the power of words to express, and the first few years of their residence here was a continual struggle against starvation. Seed corn, wheat, and breadstuffs were brought with them; but the grasshoppers destroyed their crops year after year, until they had almost abandoned hope; but they kept on, and the result is, the majority of them are now an independent class of small farmers.

A visit to Salt Lake would, of course, be incomplete without seeing

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

I saw the old man, now over 70, and he looked the brave old lion which he is. Unquestionably he is head and shoulders above any man in the Territory, in point of ability, and leads his people by kindness and the strength of his great will. Such men as he is it is impossible to laugh down. There is a grandeur and massiveness about them that towers above common men as much as an eagle does above a chicken. He is sincere in his desire to promote the welfare of his people, and I believe he is honest in his belief in Mormonism. It is this very honesty and sincerity that carries him along. He is the leader of a new religious sect whose future no man can see at present. It may be that the Mormons will drop polygamy, which seems to be its objectionable feature, and then will continue advancing until they become a great power in the land.

President Young is wealthy, and seems anxious to acquire property in order that he may strengthen his Church.

IT SEEMS STRANGE

that so many men who are utterly godless in every respect should be so anxious to tear down the Mormon Church. Its continued existence seems to them a great wrong. Why is this? Would they join any religious denomination on any terms? Assuredly not; they wish to tear down Mormonism and not the people, simply to gratify a wolfish spirit.

THE MINES IN UTAH

are something wonderful, and their magnitude is being made known daily. All along the mountain-sides below the city, new mines are being discovered, which are richer than anything heretofore known. There is little noise made about it outside, but this is the truth. Of course, there are many disappointed people, as there are in every mining community, who cannot speak well of anything, when they themselves have been disappointed; but this does not alter the case at all. The mines are there; they are exceedingly rich, and many men are rapidly making fortunes. Other men start poor, remain poor, and always will be poor. It does one's very heart good to see the big silver bricks which have been worked out of the sides of the scraggy old mountains. No one—except, perhaps, the owners—knows what

THE EMMA MINE

has produced, though many millions of dollars' worth of silver are known to have been taken out. The ore from this mine is shipped directly to England, where the metal is extracted and thorough work done. It is useless to mention the other mines, as they seem to be numberless; some of them good, others utterly worthless, on which greenhorns are spending the last cent they can raise in the world. In this business, as in every other, a man must go through the regular schooling, and it is no more than fair that every man should pay for having his eye-teeth cut. And then it does an old miner good to rope in a "Smart Aleck" from the States.

NO TERRITORY IS IMPROVING

as rapidly as this, and the Ute war in the southern portion seems to have been effectually played out. It was a bloodless war, and amounted to but very little in the aggregate.

All along through the Valley, new farms are being opened, and the number of acres under cultivation increased. But the whole Mormon community seem to be producers, and they have not yet learned that a consumer is entitled to as much respect as a producer. Being all producers, they have heretofore had little market for their produce, and, as a consequence, have remained poor. Now, however, people are flocking in, and must be fed. The fruits of the Valley—such as apples, pears, apricots, and grapes—command a ready sale in Montana, and along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, and are shipped off in considerable quantities. I also heard that it was the intention to ship off a

LARGE AMOUNT OF SURPLUS WHEAT

to the Eastern States. This will be strange, indeed, and speaks well for the future prospects of the Territory in an agricultural point of view. There is a scheme now on foot to utilize the whole of Utah Lake for irrigating purposes. This is a lake of fresh and excellent water, which has a direct outlet into the Great Salt Lake.

Every year, there are considerable accessions to this community from Europe, and all of these people must be supplied with houses and lands. Everybody is expected to labor at something, and yearly add something to the wealth of the Church.

Of course, the American people are unhappy when they have not some one to bang away at; but it seems to me that the Mormons have had

MORE THAN THEIR SHARE

of banging. Truth compels me to say that the Mormons are by no means a lovely people; but I do not know that they ought to be killed on that account. Some of the women are homely enough to "stop a funeral," and why any man should want more than one of them for a wife passes my comprehension. There are no old maids in the Territory, and a woman, be she as ugly as Muckle Mou' Meg, is sure of a husband. Truly it is the Paradise of spinsters, and I heard one sturdy old Gentile say, "It was a d—d sight better than the Eastern States on this account." There is

A LOOK OF "GASHLINESS"

about some of these Mormon females which is depressing to human nature, and I have seen no uglier specimens, except, perhaps, among the wild tribes. They may be able to bring forth a face of heroes, nevertheless, and this is what the Mormon people are desirous of doing. Their whole thoughts are upon the future of their Church, and each man looks upon himself as a Saint. This is truly comforting in this age of self-abnegation, and shows that men have a good opinion of themselves still. It is not vouchsafed to every man to be a Saint in the flesh, and I believe all who have been canonized after death belong to the Catholics. The Protestants have appropriated some of these Saints, and it is difficult to understand how the Protestants are to get any of their own.

It looks singular enough to see cars marked

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD,

but here we see them, and learn that roads are already built well down in the mining region, and that others have been projected which will be completed in a year or two. So it goes. The whole country is being rapidly opened up for settlement, and population is increasing everywhere. I shall not be at all astonished to see immense wheat-fields on the American Desert, and believe that all the alkali-plains in the south will, in a few years, be covered with cotton-fields.

There are many fine flocks and herds in Utah, and their number is increasing year by year; but, at present, the great industry which occupies the minds of men is

MINING.

Machinery is being shipped here from the foundries of the East, and mills are rising on every hand. New mines are being opened, and, all along the whole extent of the Wasatch range of mountains, prospectors are busy trying to find the hidden riches of the earth. Some great fortunes will be made within the next twelve months, and there will be the usual number of failures and ruined men. The great basin of Utah contains immense mines of silver, copper, coal, and iron, and I have no doubt good gold mines will also be discovered. There seems, in fact, no end to the mineral resources of the Territory.

ALOEBRA.

CAMERON'S CONQUEST.

How the Thing Was Done in the Tenth Ward of Philadelphia.

From a Communication to the Philadelphia Age.

At the request of the Secretary of the Tenth Ward Democratic Executive Committee, I took charge of the window-book at the poll of the Sixth Division, at Librandt and Race streets. I reached there at 9:50 a. m., and found the polls in possession of the Republican "Ring" of that division, headed by John Hollock. I was informed that previous to my arrival the window-book had been snatched away from two voters, who had it in charge at different times, and who were not allowed to serve. I learned further that during the first hour there was not a Democratic election officer inside. When they presented themselves at 7 o'clock there was no one there to swear them, the Alderman having left immediately after swearing in the Republican officers. They were not allowed to serve until they were sworn, and it was 8 o'clock before they could find any one to administer the oath. The returns for the first hour show that 127 votes were polled. This also is evidence of fraud, because under the most favorable circumstances no more than seventy votes can be polled in an hour. Illegal voting seemed to be the rule of the day; two persons voted five times, three voted three times, and a great many twice. As many as fifty legal voters were falsely personated. One of the most noticeable cases was the personation of Dr. Cox, on Thirteenth street. A man of depraved, dissipated appearance, clad in filthy, torn garments, presented himself in a semi-inebriated condition, and asserted that he was Dr. Cox. His vote was received without hesitation, it being a full Republican one. Another case was that of a gentleman of fine appearance, who was informed that not only himself, but his absent son and son-in-law, had been represented. Numbers of the best known citizens of the ward were falsely personated, and no objection was allowed to be raised. There was but one Democratic election officer who wore a poster, which was frequently torn from his breast. At 12:30 p. m. he was knocked down, and beaten shamefully, so badly that to-day he is unable to leave his house. In the morning a citizen from a neighboring division was set on, beaten, and locked up by a policeman, named Barclay, without any provocation whatever. One of the repeaters presented himself at the window, for the purpose of voting, under the assumed name of Charles Borie, residing at No. 219 North Thirteenth street. The United States Supervisor, Charles C. Barron, objected to him, stating that he was not the party, as he knew him well. Upon being sworn, he still persisted that he was the party. Mr. Barron asked him his business, which raised quite a storm of indignation from the outsiders. Alderman Gugger interfered, and said: "It is none of your business; the man was sworn, and that is enough; you have to receive his vote." It is unnecessary to state that his vote was received. Mr. Barron came out of the room a short time after, and was immediately seized and taken to the station-house and locked up in a cell. Mr. John O. James, of the firm of James, Kent, Santee & Co., went there to go his bail. It was refused, as I am informed, and the statement made that they could not receive any bail. Shortly after he was released by Alderman Gugger. An election officer of the Municipal Reform ticket was beaten and driven from the polls. They also made an attack on Messrs. John Kames and Samuel M. Neely. It was as much as a man's life was worth to challenge a Republican voter. In one instance, where a Democrat voted, I myself saw the Inspector within let the ballot fall over the side of the box, although his vote had been accepted. My impression was that a perfect unanimity of action and feeling existed within the room, as very little opposition was manifested to the constant illegal voting. No hourly returns were read after 9 o'clock. A slight farce was enacted by Mr. Hollock appearing at the window above on one occasion and announcing that Hartranft had received for that hour 65 votes and Buckalew 1, and that it was too much trouble to read further. At intervals gangs of repeaters voted and then moved on to other divisions. The hourly returns were carried in open cigar-boxes, through a bar-room, out to Race street, and from thence to Lybrandt street, and up a narrow staircase to the second-story of the dwelling.

The total vote in this precinct last year was 381, while the vote at this election amounted to 507.

A Game for a Woman and Death to the Stake.

From the Deer Lodge Northwest.

The Chinaman, whom our highly civilized brethren of the East are so desirous to have multiplied among them, possesses some ideas concerning personal freedom and marital relations somewhat at variance with the spirit of the amended constitution and the established ordinances of the Republic. For instance: Chinamen in this country buy and sell their women, just as they would a pig or a cayuse, and many incidents of a humorous and not infrequently of a serious character grow out of these transactions. Their propensity for gambling is notorious, and "dust" scarce or stakes high, it is not exceptional to stake of these women on the result of the game.

A case of this kind, resulting, it is supposed, with death to the woman, occurred this week. Two Chinamen were gambling at Philipsburg a few evenings since. One was a resident of that place, the owner of a woman, and the other from Pioneer, who wanted her. She was put up by the Philipsburg Chinaman against so much money by the fellow from Pioneer. The Pioneer won and brought his prize home. The Philipsburger followed, reached Pioneer, and seeking out the woman on Thursday evening, plunged a knife into her body, cutting a frightful wound close to the heart, from all indications necessarily fatal. The murderer fled before he could be arrested, and is still at large. This information is the latest by yesterday's coach, and it is supposed the woman is dead. Deputy Sheriff Warren is, we understand, in pursuit. Now wouldn't a little circumstance like this be a pleasant occurrence in some well regulated family down in America?

A State Ruled by Women.

Among the Holland Possessions there is a remarkable little State which, in its constitution and the original customs of its inhabitants, surpasses the boldest dreams of American emancipation ladies. Upon the Island of Java, between the cities of Batavia and Samarang, lies the little kingdom of Bantam. Although tributary to Holland, it is an independent State, politically without importance, yet happy, rich, and since time immemorial, governed and defended by women. The sovereign is indeed a man, but all the rest of the government belongs to the fair sex. The King is entirely dependent upon his State Council, composed of three women. The highest authorities, all State officers, court functionaries, military commanders, and soldiers are, without exception, of the female sex. The men are agriculturists and merchants. The body-guard of the King is formed of the female *élite*. These Amazons ride in the masculine style, wearing sharp steel points instead of spurs. They carry a pointed lance, which they swing very gracefully, and also a musket, which is discharged at full gallop. The throne is inheritable by the eldest son, and, in case the King dies without issue, a hundred elected Amazons assemble, in order to choose a successor from among their own sons. The chosen one is then proclaimed lawful King. The capital city of this little State lies in one of the most picturesque parts of the islands, in a fruitful plain, and is defended by two well-kept fortresses.

The Mackerel Fishery.

The catch of mackerel up to this time, says the Cape Ann (Mass.) *Advertiser*, has not been more than two-thirds that of last season. Whether the present month will add materially to the catch remains to be seen. Schooner Miantonomah, of Newburyport, recently caught in her nets one hundred and forty barrels of mackerel, and, out of the lot, only thirty-five barrels were large enough to pay for packing. The remainder, one hundred and five barrels, were thrown overboard. This waste and destruction of mackerel is one serious objection against seining. These fish are among the most nervous of any that swim, and the least confinement so excites them that they keep in constant motion and soon destroy themselves. It often occurs that a seiner will take in the nets from 500 to 1,000 barrels of mackerel, and as it is impossible for them to take care of more than 200 barrels before the balance get so soft as to be unfit for dressing, unless there happen to be other vessels near, there is a great waste. This has been the experience of many of the seiners this season. The Grand Menan fishermen say that they have not had better fishing for years than they are now having—averaging from three to five quintals to a man daily.

MOUNT SHASTA.

The Old Home of Joaquin Miller---Reminiscences of the Poet of the Sierras.

Romantic Beauties of the McCloud River---The Ascent of Shasta Butte.

Handsome Indian Women---Gold-Diggings---Yreka.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MOUNT SHASTA, Cal., Oct. 10.

In this, the most northern county of California, I have met many of the friends and former comrades of Joaquin Miller. For several years he lived a wild and romantic life among the Shasta Mountains, and he is well remembered by the early settlers.

After having traveled over almost the whole of the Pacific Coast, I was of the opinion that the finest view in California was Clear Lake, from the Cloverdale Road, until I arrived in this locality. The natural attractions here are even

SUPERIOR TO THE YOSEMITE VALLEY,

and, when the country becomes accessible by railway it will be visited by thousands of tourists from all parts of the world. This is a region of lofty mountain-chains, of peaks white with eternal snow, of fathomless mountain-gorges, of boundless oceans of mountain-pines; and, above all, Mount Shasta lifts his mighty bulk, 14,442 feet, into a sky as cloudless as that of Italy. The romantic beauties of the McCloud River, which are so well described by Joaquin Miller in his Songs of the Sierras, are

WITHOUT PARALLEL IN AMERICA;

and the exquisite coloring of its waters is only equalled by the Rhine as it rushes from Lake Zurich, or the river that flows southward from the great glacier on the Dovrejeld, in Norway. Hundreds of Indians live along its banks, and subsist upon the fish with which it teems. United States Commissioner Stone, who has been examining the waters of the whole country, and even Canada, for the purpose of procuring the eggs of salmon for reproduction, reports that the McCloud is the most suitable for his purposes of any stream he has seen anywhere, and preparations are being made to engage in the business on a gigantic scale. Four kinds of *salmonidæ* inhabit the McCloud,—*i. e.*, the larger and smaller varieties of salmon proper, salmon-trout, and speckled mountain trout. The average weight of salmon caught is about 20 pounds. They may be seen jumping out of the water continually, and are speared by the Indians in vast numbers. The day is not distant when English sportsmen, instead of the annual migrations to the rivers of Norway, will try their luck at salmon-fishing beneath the shadows of Mount Shasta.

An English critic, in reviewing the

POEMS OF JOAQUIN MILLER,

expressed his wonder that any one could write such descriptions without having breathed the air of Switzerland. Should he ever be fortunate enough to visit Siskiyou County, Cal., the mystery will be explained. In this lofty region, where the Klamath, Shasta, and Sacramento Rivers spring from the eternal glaziers of Mount Shasta, and the summit of the "Red McCloud" is leveled off into a bare and treeless plain, and splintered mountain-peaks are stationed about, like sentinels uplifting their crimson lances to the sky, he passed several years of his early youth, in daily and nightly communion with the Genius of the Mountains. In fact, his Songs of the Sierras are a guide-book to all the grand features of the country, and it is difficult to refrain from quoting from them, so complete and perfect are his descriptions. His mind and this whole mountain region seem to be a reflex of each other. It is fit that he should sing its praises to the world, for he is its legitimate offspring, and it may claim him as a parent claims its child. It is his right to say:

Have I not sung thy scenes, surpassing skies,
'Till Europe lifted up her face,
And marvelled at thy matchless grace,
With eager and inquiring eyes?

When Joaquin Miller lived here, he was less than 20 years of age, but even then he was looked upon as a character with whom

IT WAS DANGEROUS TO INTERFERE.

The rich gold diggings in the valleys had not yet been worked out, and the entire population were rough, long-bearded miners, many of whom were desperadoes, representing the scum of the cities of the world. These men were always armed, and bloody hand-to-hand encounters were common. Joaquin Miller, who was much of a recluse and very eccentric, was for a while a butt for the ridicule of these men. Although usually dressed in rough buckskin he took especial care of his long flowing locks, which reached almost to his shoulders, and he invariable wore gloves. On one occasion, he was insulted and attacked by several of these fellows in a bar-room; pistols were drawn, and a regular conflict ensued, in which he came off victorious, after having disabled two of his antagonists. After this, his reputation for courage was established, and he was not molested. I am informed by a printer in the office of a newspaper in Yreka that Joaquin Miller several times sent in verses for publication, which were invariably thrown into the waste-basket by the editor, with the observation, "There is more trash from that absurd lunatic."

It is evident that the occasion of his betaking himself to the fastnesses of the mountains and living among the Indians became the foundation of his poem, "Californian." He was in the employ of a farmer in Shasta Valley, and, for some cause or other, the man flatly refused to pay him his wages. He at once saddled one of his employer's best horses, and

PROCEEDED TO RIDE OFF.

He was followed on horseback by the owner, the Sheriff of the county, and two other men, and was overtaken on the brow of a hill. Refusing to surrender, a desperate conflict ensued, in which the Sheriff was badly wounded, and Joaquin Miller dashed down the hill, with his clothes full of bullet-holes, and escaped into the lofty mountains beyond the McCloud River, where he remained hidden among the wild Indians for more than a year, although the Sheriff subsequently recovered, and Miller's conduct was sustained by the community at large, who knew the circumstances.

The Shasta Indians, like all other American Indians, are simply savages, but, if they have any distinctive features, it is in

THE BEAUTY OF THE WOMEN.

Instead of the low, squat figure and beastly countenances of the squaws upon the Plains, or in the valleys of California, you see tall, lithe forms, expressive features, and delicate hands and feet. I saw one young girl, at the base of Mount Shasta, who would be considered beautiful anywhere. She was extremely tall and very slender; her black hair was in two broad plaits, and hung two-thirds of the way to the ground; she wore bracelets and anklets upon her limbs, and barbaric ornaments in her ears; and her flashing eyes and the purple flush upon her cheeks bespoke all the passion and fiery glow of the Orient. As she and her mate stood by the bank of the bright McCloud, beneath the shadow of a stately pine, in the setting sun, I wondered if Joaquin Miller did not have in his mind some other such being when he wrote:

Let red lips lift, proud curled, to kiss,
And round limbs lean, and raise, and reach.
In love too passionate for speech,
Too full of blessedness and bliss
For anything but this and this.

At any rate, in a skirmish that took place between the Shasta Indians and the whites, some months after, he was found among the Indians, with whom he sided for some romantic reason, and was captured and imprisoned in the town of Shasta; and this adventure, no doubt, furnished the material from which he wove the magnificent "Tale of the Tall Alcalde."

MOUNT SHASTA,

or Shasta Butte, as it is styled here, is an extinct volcano. There are, in fact, two peaks; but one is several thousand feet the highest, and is three miles distant from the lower one, which is an immense inactive crater, filled with ice and snow. The general view of the upper half of the mountain is not unlike Vesuvius seen from Naples. Upon the very summit of the loftiest peak is a hot spring, in which visitors who have sufficient pluck to make the ascent may boil an egg in six minutes. Travellers wishing to go up get out of the stage of the California and Oregon Line at Sisson's Ranch, where they are furnished with horses and a guide for $29 a piece. The Company-Ground, as it is called, is two-thirds of the way up, and is reached on horseback, the first night. Here the horses are left; and, on the next day, by dint of climbing over broken lava and obsidian, the snow-line is arrived at; and, finally, after a long struggle, in which many succumb, the top of the mountain is gained. In the transparent atmosphere, almost all of California north of San Francisco is visible, the southern part of Oregon, the line of the Sierra Nevadas, and the Pacific, a hundred miles at sea. At this extreme altitude, the snow is as light and dry as powder, and is tossed by the winds in great white clouds, half-way down to the base. Near the summit, a register for visitors is deposited upon the open rock, and, although it has been exposed for three years, it is uninjured. Rain never falls upon it, and the snow is dry and never melts.

CASTLE LAKE,

near the foot of the mountain, is so transparent that every pebble may be seen upon the bottom, a hundred feet in depth. Tall and sombre pines are reflected from its depths, and it is filled speckled trout of exquisite flavor. Putting the grandeur of the scenery out of the question, this entire region is a sportsman's paradise, and its attractions in this respect are unequalled in California. There are grizzly, brown and cinnamon bear, deer, elk, and mountain sheep, panthers, and wild-cats in the mountains, and grouse, hare, squirrels, and other varieties of smaller game in abundance in the valley.

The California and Oregon Railroad, which is being built from both ends of the line, will pass directly through this country, splitting it wide open, and placing its hitherto inaccessible districts upon a public highway. In this vicinity, some of

THE RICHEST PLACER-DIGGINGS

in California were discovered, and were worked by hand, as far as practicable, and then abandoned; but, in the valleys, there are miles upon miles of rich gold-bearing ground, which capital will eventually cause to yield millions to the treasure of the world. No available water for washing in some instances, the want of drainage in others, have been the drawbacks, and the miners wandered off to other districts, or returned to the "States," and their forsaken claims have lain for years unworked, and will continue so until galvanized into life by the advent of capital.

YREKA,

the county-seat of Siskiyou County, situated in a lovely valley in full view of Mount Shasta, was once a town of 12,000 inhabitants, and the centre from which millions of gold-dust was shipped to San Francisco. The population now is scarcely 1,200; its streets and store-houses are deserted; its buildings are going to decay; and there is an air of desolation about the whole place, which is depressing to the last degree; and yet there is scarcely a spot in the whole valley, from base to base of the mountains, which does not show gold in paying quantities and could not be worked with immense profit, if water could be had and drainage secured.

Back in the mountains, among the pine-forests, the settlers belong to the class of

FRONTIERSMEN

rather than the miners,—the same class of pioneers found in all new countries,—men who want plenty of elbow-room, dislike too many neighbors, and spend the most of their time in hunting and fishing. I passed the night at the house of one of these old hunters, who, in his youth, had been a Rocky Mountain scout, and, in company with Kit Carson, had piloted Fremont over the Sierra Nevadas. He was a rough, uncouth old fellow, but honest and sincere to the last degree; and I was amused at his description of Joaquin Miller, whom he seemed to know well and admire. He said "He had never heard any of the books read that Miller had writ," but he had been with him often in the mountains, and then related a

NUMBER OF THEIR ADVENTURES

together, among which was a long story about Miller crawling into a thicket and killing a wounded grizzly bear, where everybody else was afraid to venture; and he closed by saying he had seen Miller tried more than once, and that he was "clear grit," had "sand in his craw," and "never did take water,"—whatever those expressions may mean.

I am glad I stumbled on this region of country. Having no acquaintance with Joaquin Miller, except through his published writings, I believe in him thoroughly. His poems are the free outbreathings of a nature trained amid the grandeur and solitude of these majestic mountains, and are entirely destitute of the mawkish sentiment of schools. His description of Castle Lake, in "Ina," is one of the most complete and perfect descriptions ever written, and it is exactly correct in all its details. He left here about ten or twelve years ago, and never returned until the past summer, when he made his appearance in a rough costume, slept a night at the base of Mount Shasta, talked in their own jargon to the astonished Indians, who at first did not recognize him, renewed his acquaintance with his old friends, and then left as suddenly as he came.

MARSHALL.

Phases in the Life of a French Agitator.

M. Henri Rochefort is the modern man with the iron mask. Like the traditional brother of a French King he is brought into prominence only to be withdrawn into a darker seclusion. He stood over the body of Napoleon, and as another Anthony hanging about the bloody remains of Cæsar, conjured the people to be long-suffering when he meant to incite them to mutiny. He sent his revolutionary *Lanterne* fired with fierce and dangerous light, into the very precincts of the palace. He stood the embodiment of a French Nemesis in the midst of the terrific bombardment of Paris, and handed to is colaborers torch after torch to send the infuriate flames cracking, scorching and devouring the very heart of the metropolis he professed to love with the devotion of a woman.

Defiantly resisting the Versailles Government, he found himself a prisoner of the energetic old man who had chiefly devoted his life to the graces of historic literature. And to-day, a convicted man, Rochefort is seen no more by the French people. The prison in which he ruminates by day and sleeps by night is unknown to his *confreres* who have the good fortune to escape a convict's cell and the swift vengeance of the successful party. The French Government and the jailor alone know the present habitation of M. Henri Rochefort.

Meanwhile, whether fate has ordained it for better or for worse, discreditable passages in the life of the great whilom agitator have come to light. The tale is so well told that we do not care to abridge it.

He earned $6,000 to $8,000 a year before he began to publish *La Lanterne*. This periodical poured into his pocket $2,500 clear profit every week ($130,000 a year), making his total annual income $138,000 a year at the least. He had his washstand furnished with pitcher, basin, tooth-brush box, soap box, all of solid silver. His walls were hung with pictures for which he had paid a great deal, and which bore the names of the immortal masters of painting. True, that at the sale they went for nothing, but Rochefort's is not the only cabinet of pictures valued at a fortune by its collector and sold for a song by its auctioneer. He lavished money on some of the most extravagant women of Paris. Meanwhile, his father languished in a garret with no window but a skylight, allowed only one candle a week, and fed—you may imagine how poorly after I tell you $250 covered all the expenses, lodgings, table, lights, and fuel for the sordid boarding-house situated at 210 Rue de Fauxbourg, St. Antoine.

Rochfort never visited his father and never sent him any money. There is some mystery about the father's marital relations. It is certain that Henri Rochefort's mother was a pastry cook, or a girl employed in a pastry shop, and forty-odd years since renowned for her beauty. Henry Rochefort's father was, in those distant days, a brilliant vaudeville writer, who thought the world was in a sling, whose string he held. He died a fervant Christian, provided with the sacraments of the Catholic Church; nevertheless, Rochefort, who had disdained him living, took possession of his corpse and buried him without the least religious service, in order to increase his (Henri Rochefort's) popularity in Belleville.

An Arkansas Letter.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

DOVER, Oct. 3, 1872.—*My Dear Boy:*—The double-barrel that you sent came safely to hand, and I was only shot at once while I was carrying it home. Bill Slivers popped at me from behind the fence as I was passing his house, but I had loaded the two-shooter as soon as I got it, and he didn't jump up from behind that fence but once.

I am gald that one of the barrels is a rifle, as I needed it for long range practice. The other I can fill with buckshot, and can riddle a man nicely at close quarters. I mean to try both barrels on those Jetts when I meet them. You see, old man Jett stole a mule from us in the war, and when it was over pap laid for him and killed him. Then nigger Tom Jett, as we called him—the black-faced one—he laid for pap and plugged him. Then I picked a fuss with Tom and cut him into giblets, and since that time his brother Sam has been laying for me. I know it it is his turn, but I think my double-barrel will prove too much for him.

If you want to see fun come down for a while and bring a rifle. It don't make any difference which side you belong to, and it isn't even necessary to join the militia. It is easy to get up a grudge against somebody, and all you have to do is to lay for your man and knock him over. Behind my pig-pen is one of the sweetest hiding-places I know of, and it is so handy! A good many people come within range in the course of a week, and a man can pass his time right pleasantly.

I wish you would send me a catalogue of Sunday school books, with the prices, if there are any in St. Louis. If we can get them on time we will take a big lot of books. I am Superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School now, and am running it under a full head of steam. Old man Byers, who was turned out, is right mad about it, and swears that he will chaw me up; but he will chaw lead if he don't keep clear of me.

My wife wants to know if you can't send her a set of teeth without her getting measured for them. Her twenty-five dollar set was busted all to flinders by a pistol shot that went through her mouth; but it didn't hurt her tongue. Write soon to your friend and pard,

P. S.—That sneaking, ornery cus, Sam Jett, crept up last night and fired at me through the window, but he didn't happen to kill anybody except a nigger girl. I mean to go for him, though, to-day, will be glad of a chance to try the double-barrel.

CRIME IN OCEANICA.

An Australian Murder--Burke and Hare.

In the course of last May tidings reached Leamington, a demure watering-place in Warwickshire, England, that a Mr. Percy Walker, recently resident there, had been murdered in New South Wales, to which colony he had emigrated. The circumstances under which this and a fellow crime, committed almost at the same time, took place, are not a little remarkable. Walker and a gentleman named Bridgers, who had been mate in the Queen's ship Rosario, were decoyed by an advertisement in one of the Sydney papers for a clerk in an up-country store, a good salary being offered. Bridgers was the first accepted, the engagement being made with two men named Nicholls and Lester, who represented themselves as agents of the advertiser, Mr. Norton, the proprietor of large country stores up the Paramatta River. According to appointment, Bridgers met them at the Sydney wharf, and was conveyed with his luggage up the river shortly before 6 one evening. Several days after, the body was discovered in the river, the skull battered in, and a heavy stone tied around the neck. Mr. Walker was then engaged and dispatched in a similar way. In both cases the wounds were in the back part of the head, showing that the victims had been attacked in a treacherous manner from behind. The murders were discovered accidentally, and the men, Nicholls and Lester, detected while attempting to dispose of Mr. Walker's watch.

The trial disclosed circumstances of the sort which Mr. Farjeon would, no doubt, regard as a mine of wealth for another such tale of Antipodean life as "Griff." The prisoners were persons far above the ordinary criminal class; indeed, Lester was heir to considerable property in England, while Nicholls had been a telegraph clerk, and resigned a lucrative situation the day before the first murder. Lester had been contemplating a journey home to see his friends and arrange his affairs. A fast life had involved him in some pecuniary difficulties, in consequence of which a gentleman kindly offered to pay his passage home. Lester accepted the proffered assistance with apparent gratitude. His passage money was paid, but at the last moment he declined to leave the colony, and, returning to Sydney, fell in with Nicholls, who seems to have been the leader in these diabolical murders. It appears that Nicholls had calculated on plundering and killing a succession of victims, for when proposing the murder of Walker he spoke of having received numbers of other answers to the advertisement, which would no doubt have been answered by plenty of "new chums," as fresh arrivals in the colony are called, eager for employment, and, indeed, in a remote unfrequented district, such a hideous plan might very well have been compassed, when it is considered that thousands of men arrive in the Australian colonies having no friends there who would make inquiries regarding them. "What's become of Bridgers?" some acquaintance might ask another. "Oh, gone up country," and nothing more would have been thought about him. The design is worthy of such monsters as Burke and Hare, who forty years ago sent a thrill through Great Britain, when it was discovered that they had established a diabolical scheme of kidnapping, to murder and sell the victims for dissection. In this connection may be mentioned a curious circumstance. A month ago a man was brought before a London police magistrate for begging. Said Sergeant Horsford, the principal officer of the Anti-Mendicity Society, the terror of evil-doers in the mendicant and begging-letter line: "I have known this man as a beggar for 20 years, your worship, and I have many strong reasons for believing him to be Hare, who was Burke's assistant in the murder of the Italian boy, and got off by turning King's evidence." Of course the beggar protested his innocence of this connection, but as a lady once observed to a gentleman whose opinions she disliked, but whose logic she found it hard to controvert, Horsford "has a horrid way of being right."

We have often wondered what becomes of the people who "get off," but whom every one believes to be guilty, and of the "King's evidence" men. It is stated that one of the wretches in this Australian case obligingly volunteered to save himself by testimony against his fellow, but the offer was politely declined, there being ample ground for hanging both. They were condemned to death in the Central Criminal Court of Sydney.

A Dish of Italian Scandal.

Anna Brewster's Letter in Boston Advertiser.

The Princess Marguerite, who, after a summer of searching for health, had a hemorrhage at Ostend (although it is denied), has returned to Monza almost as delicate as when she left Rome this spring. The pretty and good Princess, it is feared, will have a short life. However, when one thinks how devoid of all that makes existence agreeable is this charming woman's life, one can hardly wish it otherwise. Besides her child, she has few pleasant home relations. Her mother is a hard, unlovely woman. The Duchess of Genoa treated her delicate, sensitive husband in the coldest and most selfish manner. After his death, which took place near the time of the death of Victor Emmanuel's Queen, the Duchess hoped to be Queen of Piedmont. Victor Emmanuel has always admired his sister-in-law; she was then handsome, and is intelligent; he was not unwilling to marry her, but she proposed too hard conditions; unless he would give up "Rosina" (as the Countess Mirafiore was then called) the haughty Saxon Duchess would not have him. There was a deal of talk on both sides; at last, when the Duchess found that the King was immovable, and the marriage impossible, she resolved to insult him. There was an officer in her household, Varello, a Lieutenant, who adored her. The King had noticed it with jealous anger. She remembered this, and, sending for Varello, she married him privately in her own chapel, and then informed the King. Victor Emmanuel raved, as she expected, banished her for a while from court, and even threatened to take her children from her. Since then they have become reconciled, and the Duchess of Genoa has really more influence over the King than "Rosina," who luckily has never cared to exercise any other power than that of keeping him lover and finally as husband.

Just now the Countess Mirafiore is in high feather. Her eldest son, Emanuele, is to marry a great Livornese heiress, the Countess Sarderel. The King is to make his illegitimate son a Duke, and give him not only two palaces, but a marriage portion—double that which he gave to either of his lawful daughters. The Countess and her son have been to Leghorn to attend the betrothal party, and great rejoicings were made on the occasion. "Rosina," the Countess Mirafiore, is of very humble extraction. Her father was one of the *Cents Gardes* which are around the King, and which are never above the rank of a Sergeant. Her family did not consider their sister's disgrace any honor, and a very touching story is told of her brother lying in wait to kill his King, at the time of one of his early visits to the sister, twenty-three years ago. She is, luckily, simply a jolly, handsome, vulgar woman, who does no harm in the State politics.

How Colonel Joseph A. Stockton was Treated in the Vermont Insane Asylum.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The counsel for Colonel Joseph A. Stockton, formerly of this city, who was released from the Vermont Insane Asylum a few weeks ago, has published a history of the case, and some alleged details of a system of punishment practised by the management of the institution. A device called the "bath" is among the rigors of discipline at the Asylum. The victim's hands and feet are tied, and usually a gag inserted in his mouth, in which condition he is placed in the bottom of the bath-tub under the faucet, through which the water is then let, filling his nostrils and mouth, and producing all the sensations of suffocation by drowning.

This is carried to as great an extent as in the opinion of the attendants the physical condition of the patient will endure. Colonel Stockton, while there, had to undergo this system of torture. The patients were out taking a walk, when one of them, named Stearns, handed Stockton a small piece of money which he said another patient had given him, but which he had, in fact, stolen. The man who lost it made complaint to the attendants, and suspicion falling upon Stearns, to clear himself he said that Stockton had it. One of the physicians went to the Colonel's room and inquired about the money, which he gave up, telling the circumstances. Soon two attendants entered, and roughly seizing and binding him, subjected him to the treatment described. From the effects of this rough handling, and the outrage of the bath, he did not recover for several months. One of the attendants testified to this as well as the Colonel, and said the design of it was to extort a confession.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHES.

A Woman and Three Children Killed by a Falling Roof.

From the Capital City (Kansas) News.

A family by the name of Hunt, consisting of the father, mother and three children, have been living on a claim some two miles from [illegible] Center, in Marion County. Their house was situated in a ravine, built of stone and covered with dirt and sod, which was supported by timbers. One night, as some persons were returning from a dance, they noticed that the roof of the house had fallen in. They immediately went to the house, and found that the roof had fallen in upon the family as they lay asleep in their beds. The party went at once to work to [illegible] them, and, upon taking the dirt away, found the mother and three children dead, and the father so fastened and held in his place that he was even powerless to help himself. The roof was very heavy, and came down with crushing force upon the inmates of the fatal house. For hours the father had lain pinned to his bed, and was compelled to hear the dying agonies of his children; compelled to listen to their piteous cries for help. Out on the prairie beyond human reach, immured in a tomb, the hours slowly drag along, and still no help. Still he appeals to "Father, help us," until all this agony had been endured, and then a silence falls over the dread abode, which was but the stillness of death itself.

A Woman and Three Children Killed by a Falling Tree.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Oct. [illegible]

Mr. Samuel P. Corley, a conductor on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, who resides at De Kalb, was starting to church on Sunday morning, with his wife and five children in a wagon, when an old tree, standing not very far from his residence, fell with a terrible crash upon the wagon. Mrs. Corley and one child were crushed so badly that they died in a very short time, while two other children were so badly injured that it was not believed they could possibly live until night. Mr. Corley and one of the children were on the front seat of the wagon, and escaped. Mrs. Corley had in her arms an infant child 3 months old, which was not injured. The bodies of all four were terribly mangled, their limbs broken, and the blood gushing from their noses, mouths, and ears. The wagon was literally broken to pieces. The morning was calm, and scarcely any breeze was in motion; the tree had rotted down, and fell of its own weight.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

New Brunswick Thanksgiving, Nov. 2[illegible].

—Three more New Bedford vessels belonging to the Arctic whaling fleet have been lost.

—New Zealand claims a population of [illegible] viz.: 156,481 males, 110,555 females.

—The Toledo *Commercial* says there is a lack of rents for laboring men in that city.

—Conductor John H. Bramhall was injured by being drawn under the cars of a train, near Rock Island, last Saturday.

—Fish from Lake Michigan have been found in Sangamon River, showing that they found their way through the canal.

—It is said that a number of grain elevators on the Danube would save Hungary millions of dollars. It is believed that 10 per cent of the corn and wheat crops is lost now for want of these useful machines.

—The bold experiment of C. T. Sampson, the heavy shoe manufacturer of North Adams, in the importation and employment of Chinese laborers, inaugurated some twenty months ago, has proved to be a complete success.

—The work of rebuilding the Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown, Penn., destroyed by fire on Saturday, has been commenced, some [illegible] men being employed.

—It is presumed that a Catholic Provincial Council will be convened at Baltimore, to [illegible] the administration of the new Archbishop [illegible] interests of the colored people.

—The valuation of Providence, R. I., by the Assessors, is $110,037,100,—an increase over last year of $5,501,300. The rate of taxation is $13.50.

—About 100 Japanese students are sent here by the government at Yeddo to simplify the Japanese alphabet, so as to make their characters represent the sounds of the 92 English consonantal vowel utterances, as well as native sounds.

—Obed Montague, of South Hadley, [illegible] while mowing some rowen on his farm recently came on a turtle, whose acquaintance he had made several times before made. The first time he caught this melon-eater he put his mark on it thus: O. M., July, 1832; the second time [illegible] the third time, 1847; the fourth time, 1[illegible] the fifth time, 1872.

—San Francisco recognizes a great rival in San Diego, the western terminus of the Texas Pacific Road. The *Alta*, of the former city, says that "Oakland will do the exporting and importing of the State and coast, and San Diego the overland business, in connection with the trade of the Southern country."

—New Mexico furnishes queer things from queer gems, and queer animals are found in the discoveries. In pools of water near the Ojo de la Vaca, a scientist discovered an amphibious animal, having nine legs on a side, two tuberances in front, resembling horns, about four inches in length, and that breathed through its tail. Pollywogs having been thrown into a basin of water in which was placed this wonderful animal, were instantly seized and devoured, thus establishing its identity with the order of the *carnivora*. As a toper in the party drank up all the available alcohol, the queer fellow could not be preserved, so we have the story, and science has lost the specimen.

—The Northwest is liable to serious prairie and wood fires again this fall, reviving the recollections of a year ago. Minnesota and the adjoining Territory of Dakota have already suffered considerably from the devastating flames. A despatch from St. Paul says that "The most destructive fire yet reported commenced on Tuesday, and swept over the country lying between Lake Traverse and Morris, on the line of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, and burned a large quantity of hay and grain, and a number of dwelling-houses. The full extent of the damage cannot be accurately estimated at present, though it must reach many thousand dollars."

—The St. Louis *Democrat* thus records the discomfiture of a man who smoked on one of the street-cars of that city: "One gentleman was seated on the high railing enjoying his Havana, when a lady, who was seated immediately in front of, and considerably below him, got up and without saying a word, slapped the gentleman in the face, knocking his Havana out of his mouth. The gentleman, on asking an explanation, was told by the lady that 'She would not allow her brother to smoke in her presence, much less a stranger.' He told her that he did not wish to resent the insult, but would remark that she had requested him to stop smoking, when her 'big brother' got up and ordered the young man to shut up or he would put a head on him. The affair ended without a fight."

—Boston's well-dressed highwayman has a way of stepping up to a lady, placing his finger on her nose, and in a very amiable manner requesting her name, while at the same time he grabs the pocket-book in her hand and makes off with it.

—A settlement between all parties interested in the will of the late Deacon I. Washburn, of Worcester, Mass., has finally been effected, and the executors will, in a day or two, transfer to the Trustees of the Washburn Memorial Hospital the stock in question, with such dividends as have accrued since the maturity of the will. The gross value of the stock and dividends amounts to nearly $100,000,—a sum which will enable the Trustees, if they so elect, to go at once in the execution of their trust in the erection of the hospital.

—Means have been secured to complete the Eastern and Vermont Divisions of the Portland & Ogdensburgh Railroad. One hundred and [illegible] miles of the whole 226 are in operation, the iron is being laid down upon 20 miles more in the Vermont Division, and work has been commenced in the [illegible] section of the Eastern Division. The Town of Hinchinbroke, Canada, has bonded itself for $[illegible], and half the towns in the New York section have voted money to aid the construction of the road. When completed it will give Montreal a line to tide-water 40 miles shorter than that of the Grand Trunk.

—This item is going the rounds of the newspapers: "A boy, about 15 years old, was put in the Tombs the other day for drunkenness. He protested to the keeper that he had not been drinking, but that he was born drunk. His speech and staggering indicated intoxication, but it appeared on examination that this is his normal condition. His father was a confirmed inebriate, and since he was 3 years old the boy has manifested these symptoms." We have heard of individuals being "born tired," but never before, to our remembrance, of such a case as the above. The story, however, is a good one, and should be treasured in the memories of those who may at some time or other need an excuse to get out of a difficulty. We must confess, however, that it would be rather hard on the paternal relatives if frequently used.

UNIVERSALISM.

Closing Sessions of the State Convention.

The Charges Against the Rev. Selden Gilbert not Proved.

Adoption of the Temperance Resolutions---Closing Sermon.

MORNING SESSION.

The third day's session of the Universalist Convention was held in Murray Chapel, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-ninth street, yesterday. President Wilcox occupied the chair. The attendance was very large, many ladies being present.

APPLICATIONS REFERRED.

An application from Rev. C. P. West, of Galesburg, for a letter of transfer to the Iowa Convention, and one from A. McAllister for fellowship with the Illinois Convention, were referred to the Committee on Ordination.

THE MURRAY FUND.

Mr. Pullman, from the General Executive Committee, presented a communication in reference to the Murray Fund, giving the reasons why the amount had not been made up. It was referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to use their best exertions to raise the sum required.

OFFICERS.

The Committee on Nominations submitted the following report:

President—Rev. J. S. Dennis.
Vice President—E. R. Allen.
Treasurer—David Sanborn.
Secretary—Rev. J. W. Hanson.
Committee on Fellowship, Ordination, and Discipline—J. Hughes, J. Davis, W. H. Ryder, M. B. M. Wallace, [illegible] S. Wilcox.
Delegates to the General Convention—Rev. Asher Moore, D. M. Reid, S. A. Briggs, A. K. Perry, S. H. [illegible] Thompson, T. J. Hale, A. G. Throop.

The place of meeting of the next Convention will be Urbana.

The report was adopted.

FLOURISHING.

The Secretary submitted a report in reference to the cause of Universalism in the State, showing it to be in a flourishing condition in comparison with former years. Statistics accompanied the report, but as they were incomplete the Executive Committee were instructed to take charge of them and made the necessary additions.

THE CASE OF SELDON GILBERT.

The Committee on Fellowship, Ordination, and Discipline, to whom was referred the case of Rev. Seldon Gilbert, of Blue Island, reported as follows:

Your committee would report that charges of a very grave character have been preferred against Rev. Selden Gilbert, and, after a protracted and careful investigation of the same, and the hearing of all the testimony offered pro and con, are of the opinion that the charges and specifications have not been proved as alleged, and we therefore acquit him.

The charge against the reverend gentleman, who was formerly editor of the *Covenant*, was improper conduct,—familiarity with a female employe in his office. The Committee had had the case under consideration for three days. The principal witness for the prosecution was [illegible] Day, and among those called for the defence were Hon. J. D. Ward, H. O. Stone, Hugh Alexander, and Mr. Riddle. Mr. Gilbert's office was in H. O. Stone's building, on Madison street, and the alleged familiarity was witnessed by several persons, who, as will be seen by the remarks of Judge Wallace and Mr. Gilbert, given below, must have been mistaken. Persons who lived in rooms over Mr. Gilbert's office, it was asserted, did not conduct themselves with strict propriety, and their rooms, according to the testimony, were confounded with Mr. Gilbert's office. Four men saw the familiarity, and four did not, and the accused was given the benefit of the doubt.

Mr. Gilbert said he had never had an evil or impure thought in reference to the young lady in question, and wished to stand before the Convention and say a word showing the strength of his innocence, and how he was able to keep his head up, knowing in his heart that he was innocent. He realized that it was proper and right that clergymen should be responsible to the organization with which they are connected, and he had gladly submitted to the investigation, feeling assured that the right would triumph. He also realized that the intentions of the Committee were good, and could assure the Convention that the charge which had for a time rested upon him resulted from a great mistake. Certain things had occured on the upper floor of the building in which his office was situated, but, by some mistake they had been fixed upon the wrong man.

Mr. Perkins, attorney for the defence, moved that the report be unanimously adopted.

A gentleman objected to the unanimous part of the motion. He should be obliged to vote against the motion from a conviction that he would thereby be doing right.

Mr. Perkins then modified his motion by leaving out the obnoxious word.

Judge Wallace desired to speak in behalf of the prosecution. The examination had been conducted in as perfect a manner as it could have been. Had any one heard only the evidence on which the charge was based, he would have felt it to be his duty to recommend the preferring of the charge. He exonerated the prosecutor, who had heard only one side of the story; the rebutting testimony had altered the complexion of the case, and justified the Committee in reporting adversely and exonerating the accused.

Mr. Austin, of the Committee, said he acquiesced in the report, but would not have done so if the charge had been ungentlemanly and unchristian conduct. He—

The President declared his remarks to be out of order. [Manifestations of approval.]

The report was then concurred in, two or three persons only voting in the negative.

THE TEMPERANCE RESOLUTIONS,

temporarily tabled on Wednesday, were taken up and unanimously agreed to.

GENERAL RELIEF FUND.

Mr. Pullman presented some resolutions, adopted by the Rock River Association, in reference to a general relief fund, for the benefit of ministers and members of the congregations, who may be taken ill and be unable to supply themselves with what they need.

They were referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to report at the next annual meeting.

Dr. Ryder moved that the Executive Committee be instructed to report a plan for ministerial relief similar to the Hatson fund of New York. Agreed to.

The Convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, Vice President Davis in the Chair.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS

to the Third Universalist Church and others for the generous hospitality extended to the members of the Convention; and to the press for publishing full and accurate reports of the proceedings, were adopted.

COMMUNION SERVICE.

The Convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock, in order to afford delegates an opportunity to participate in the communion service.

RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Upon re-assembling, "religious life" was discussed, and, after transacting some unimportant business, the Convention adjourned, *sine die*.

THE LADIES

of the different congregations have an association, the object of which is to raise $50,000 to build a boarding hall for lady students at the Lombard University, at Galesburg. They held a meeting while the Convention was in session, and selected officers, and raised some funds to be devoted to carrying out their purpose.

EVENING MEETING.

In the evening Rev. Asher Moore, of Joliet, preached upon "The Law of Growth," taking for his text Mark 4, 28: "For the earth bringeth forth fruit to herself, first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear." He commenced by speaking of the kingdom of heaven, with reference to which the words of the text were uttered. The expression was defined as

THE REIGN OF TRUTH AND GRACE

of the Messiah who was to come. He was regarded as a Prince and a King,—a spiritual ruler.—His form of government being different from earthly rule. The Savior told of the illustration of the truth by referring to the visible works of nature about him, such as flowers and fruits. The reverend gentleman alluded to the productiveness of the earth, she bringing forth fruit for herself, although her productions could be greatly modified and improved by the power of man acting upon natural causes. So it was in

THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN.

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A gentleman objected to the unanimous part of the motion. He should be obliged to vote against the motion from a conviction that he should thereby be doing right.

Mr. Perkins then modified his motion by leaving out the obnoxious word.

Judge Wallace desired to speak in behalf of the prosecution. The examination had been conducted in as perfect a manner as it could have been. Had any one heard only the evidence on which the charge was based, he would have taken it to be his duty to recommend the preferring of the charge. He exonerated the prosecutor, who had heard only one side of the case; the rebutting testimony had altered the complexion of the case, and justified the Committee in reporting adversely and exonerating the accused.

Mr. Austin, of the Committee, said he acquiesced in the report, but would not have done so if the charge had been ungentlemanly and unchristian conduct. He—

The President declared his remarks to be out of order. [Manifestations of approval.]

The report was then concurred in, two or three persons only voting in the negative.

THE TEMPERANCE RESOLUTIONS,

temporarily tabled on Wednesday, were taken up and unanimously agreed to.

GENERAL RELIEF FUND.

Mr. Pullman presented some resolutions, adopted by the Rock River Association, in reference to a general relief fund, for the benefit of ministers and members of the congregations, who may be taken ill and be unable to supply themselves with what they need.

They were referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to report at the next annual meeting.

Mr. Ryder moved that the Executive Committee be instructed to report a plan for ministerial relief similar to the Harson fund of New York. Agreed to.

The Convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, President Davis in the Chair.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS

to the Third Universalist Church and others for the generous hospitality extended to the members of the Convention; and to the press for publishing full and accurate reports of the proceedings, were adopted.

COMMUNION SERVICE.

The Convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock, in order to afford delegates an opportunity to participate in the communion service.

RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Upon re-assembling, "religious life" was discussed, and, after transacting some unimportant business, the Convention adjourned, *sine die*.

THE LADIES

of the different congregations have an association, the object of which is to raise $50,000 to build a boarding hall for lady students at the Lombard University, at Galesburg. They held a meeting while the Convention was in session, elected officers, and raised some funds to be devoted to carrying out their purpose.

EVENING MEETING.

In the evening Rev. Asher Moore, of Joliet, preached upon "The Law of Growth," taking for his text Mark 4, 28: "For the earth bringeth forth fruit to herself, first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear." He commenced by speaking of the kingdom of heaven, with reference to which the words of the text were uttered. The expression was de...

THE REIGN OF TRUTH AND GRACE

of the Messiah who was to come. He was regarded as a Prince and a King,—a spiritual King. His form of government being different from earthly rule. The Savior told of the illustration of the truth by referring to the visible things of nature about him, such as flowers and plants. The reverend gentleman alluded to the fruitfulness of the earth, she bringing forth fruit for herself, although her productions may be greatly modified and improved by the hand of man acting upon natural causes. So it ...

THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN

was ... there going on silently and steadily, but onward, without ... Growth was recognized in nature and in grace, and in the advancement of the arts and sciences, and in everything. The divine cause was feeble and unpromising in appearance in the beginning, but it had extended and grown to be beautiful. The application of the text was to be seen in growth everywhere, taking in humanity as well, and the whole process of redemption was in opposition to the old opinion of Paradise lost and regained. In the view of the speaker,

REDEMPTION

was a process of advancement, and not of retrogression,—not of being carried back, or being reinstated in some primeval station. Feebleness came first, strength afterwards. Paul was sown in weakness, but raised in power. Even beyond death, advancement would continue, and those who passed over the river would not be restored to their former condition.

VIADUCTS.

Views of the President of the Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Also What Property-Owners Think of the Proposed Bridging of South Side Thoroughfares.

Mr. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, was called upon, yesterday, for his views on the viaduct question, and especially with reference to the erection of viaducts over the Burlington & Quincy track at Michigan and Wabash avenues, and State and Clark streets, as contemplated by the report of the Council Committee on Railroads, an account of whose action was given in THE TRIBUNE of Thursday.

MR. WALKER'S VIEWS.

Mr. Walker said that something seemed to be necessary to protect citizens and accommodate the railroads. Viaducts were successful in Boston; they were very common in Europe, and the one at Halsted street was a great convenience, and seemed to give general satisfaction. He did not see any other way to solve the difficulty. Horse power was simply impracticable. Each freight car would require four horses to draw it, and even then the business could not be done if every minute in the twenty-four hours in a day were occupied, and the streets blockaded all the time. The amount of traffic over the road was enormous. There was more freight sent over the road in a day than used to be sent over the Harlem line in a week, when that road hauled its freight cars from the warehouse in Centre street, New York, to its depot up town by horsepower. It was not the freight of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy only that covered those streets. A large proportion of the freight belonged to the Illinois Central, which sent freight on its main line to Chicago by way of the C., B. & Q., and none of it was transfer freight to or from the Michigan Central.

The city would have to join in the expense of constructing the viaducts, the proportion to be determined by agreement. Viaducts could be made to improve the streets, and be ornamental as well as useful. The rise would break the monotony of flatness, and, as the sidewalks would also be raised, no injury could accrue to abutting property. The track might be sunk nine feet, though that would be almost too deep, as it would make a steep grade for heavy trains. Eight feet would be better. The height over the roadway would be about nine feet. A smoke-stack required 16½ feet in the clear. The inclined plane approaching the viaduct would extend about 200 feet on each side.

Nothing could be done in the matter until an arrangement was made with the Michigan Southern Road, whose track was crossed near Clark street. If the grade of the C., B. & Q. was changed, that would have also to be changed to correspond.

Mr. Walker said further that it was the desire of the company to accommodate the public in every way possible.

WHAT PROPERTY-OWNERS SAY.

The owners of property in the vicinity of the crossings are opposed to viaducts, on the ground that their property would be depreciated, and the danger on the thoroughfares in no way diminished.

They are determined to resist the alleged improvement, shielding themselves behind all the legal barriers they can find, and if they are to have viaducts, to postpone their arrival as long as possible. They denounce the present tracks as a "perpetual switchgard." Some of them think no freight should cross the streets at all, that freight destined for the city should be stored in the warehouses of the C., B. & Q., on the West Side, and that freight should be transferred only at a transfer depot, to be located outside the city, on the South or West Sides. If passenger trains must cross the streets, they should be propelled by horses.

MEETING TO-DAY.

The Railroad Committee of the Council will meet to-day and further consider the subject.

STREET GRADES.

Changes that are to be Made when the Present Pavements are Removed.

The following changes have been made in the grades of the city, but the thoroughfares have not yet been raised, and will not be so long as the pavement holds out in decent condition:

NORTH AND SOUTH STREETS.

Michigan avenue, formerly 14 feet from South Water to Harrison, is to be 15 feet. Wabash avenue, formerly ranging from 11 feet to 14.34, will be uniformly 15 feet on the east line of the street, and 14½ on the west line. State street, which ranged from 11 feet to 13.9 between South Water and Harrison streets, will be 14½ feet on the east line and 14 on the west line. Dearborn street, from South Water to Monroe, was from 11 feet to 13, will be uniformly 14 feet from South Water to Jackson. Clark street, formerly from 11 to 13 feet between South Water and Harrison streets, is placed at 14 feet. La Salle street, between South Water and Harrison streets, formerly from 11 to 13 feet, will be 14 feet throughout. Fifth avenue, between the same streets, formerly from 11 to 13 feet, will also be 14 feet throughout. Franklin and Market streets will be similarly raised from similar grades to 14 feet.

EAST AND WEST STREETS.

South Water street, formerly varying from 11 to 14 feet, will be uniformly 14 feet from Michigan avenue to Market street; 14.4 and 15 feet between Michigan avenue and State, on the east and west lines respectively. Lake street, formerly 11.5 feet, is to be raised to 14 feet from State to Market, and to 14.4 and 15 on the east and west lines respectively, between Michigan avenue and State; former grade 12 feet. Randolph street is to be similarly raised. Washington, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, and the north line of Harrison streets are to be raised from 13.6 at Michigan avenue to 15 feet; 14½ on the west line of Wabash avenue, and 14 feet on the west line of State street. From State to Market the grade of each street will be raised from the present (which ranges all the way from 11.5 to 13.02) to the standard of 14 feet.

Purchase by the Anchor Line of Ocean Steamships of a Famous Ship-Building Yard.

Messrs. Handyside & Henderson, of Glasgow, principal owners of the Anchor line of steamers, so well known in the Atlantic trade, have just made an important addition to their works in that city. They have bought the entire ship-building and engineering establishments of Tod & Macgregor, at Finnieston and at Partick. The purchasers will enter into possession as soon as the late owners can vacate the premises, probably before January next. With the facilities thus obtained, the Anchor line can execute the only portion of its work which it has hitherto been obliged to put out to contract; namely, the building of the hulls of its vessels. The Anchor line may now be regarded as complete, capable of constructing as well as fitting out its own vessels. And yet the owners may still have other purchases to make—for we believe they have got along so far without either a coal mine or iron mine of their own. At the rate at which they are enlarging their fleet, which now consists of thirty-six ocean steamers, the Anchor Company will, perhaps, want mines of their own to make them contented. But as it is, the Anchor Line now possesses the most extensive ship-building and engineering establishments on the Clyde. The Glasgow House is represented in this country by branches in New York and Chicago, under the firm of Henderson Brothers.—*New York Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 8, 1872.*

Halford Sauce.

We have had for several months in constant use the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce, and it has given such satisfaction to the guests of our house that our orders for it have been larger than for all other kinds of sauce combined.

H. D. PARKER & Co.,
Parker House, Boston, Sept. 1, 1869.

TALCOTT VS. HICKEY.

How the Former Suspended the Latter Without Consulting His Colleagues.

Messrs. Sheridan and Klokke Declare Their Independence, and Compel Mr. Talcott to Show His Hand.

The conduct of Mr. Mancel Talcott, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, has, during his term of office, been a source of grievous irritation to his colleagues in office, and they have been subjecting themselves to a self-restraint that must give way at some time. The case of Mancel Talcott against Captain Michael Hickey furnished an opportunity for their long pent-up indignation against Mr. Talcott's summary method to burst the chains of patience.

It will be remembered that the Commissioners held one of their "secret sessions,"—an institution, by the way, of Mr. Talcott's own founding,—and examined the charges against Captain Hickey.

When the charges were read, the Captain wished to know the witnesses against him.

Mr. Talcott said he would not give them.

Mr. Sheridan thought the Captain ought to be furnished with the names of witnesses against him, and Mr. Klokke thought so too.

Mr. Talcott would see the Board d——d first. This wasn't a criminal proceeding anyway.

Mr. Sheridan said Mr. Talcott was assuming to act for the entire Board, and that without any show of authority. He would insist that a vote be taken upon the question. Already Mr. Talcott had, in (his) Sheridan's opinion, transcended his duties. It was not until that morning that he had learned that Michael Hickey had been suspended, and he only learned it then from a reporter.

Mr. Talcott said he was running the thing, and, in his own choice vernacular, insisted that there was no good reason for giving the suspended Captain the names of his prosecutors.

Mr. Sheridan proposed submitting the question to the Mayor and Corporation Counsel as arbiters. Mr. Klokke warmly supported the suggestion, and the Board proceeded to the Mayor's office. Mr. Tuley was summoned, and the case put to him. He replied that the Captain ought, certainly, to be supplied with a list of the names of the witnesses against him.

Mr. Talcott maintained that as this was not a criminal proceeding, such a concession was not necessary.

Mr. Sheridan said that it was a quasi-criminal affair. Should the charges be proven, Captain Hickey would be indicted for malfeasance in office.

The Corporation Counsel supported this reasoning, and the Mayor thought it advisable to give the officer the names asked for. Mr. Talcott thereupon ordered the names to be drawn up.

Mr. Sheridan then commented severely on the arbitrary assumptions of his colleague. Mr. Klokke thought he considered himself a dictator. This flagrant despotism was not the first instance of his ignoring the Board and acting on his own individual authority.

Mr. Talcott challenged him to cite another instance.

Mr. Klokke said they were numerous enough, but so common that he could not specify any one at the moment.

Mr. Sheridan said he would mention one among a very large number, and that in the very same connection. About two months ago William H. Eddy had entered the Board Room with an envelope containing something. Mr. Talcott had arisen, left his seat and secured the document. Mr. Sheridan had asked him what it was, and the President had replied that it was a matter concerning himself alone, and not addressed to the Board. On the pretext of getting his pocket handkerchief from his coat, then hanging in the closet, Mr. Sheridan left his seat, and, encountering Mr. Eddy, asked him about the contents of the envelope. Mr. Eddy had replied that the letter was addressed to the Board and contained a list of charges against Captain Hickey. On his remonstrating with Mr. Talcott on his duplicity and arbitrary conduct, stating that the envelope contained matter connected with the force, Mr. Talcott insisted that it was no such thing.

The two Commissioners represented to the Mayor that Mr. Talcott was perpetually violating the law by transcending his duties.

The Mayor took up the charges and read them over. He said he feared the charges were some six years old—"too old to stick" were his words.

Mr. Talcott said those regarding the furs were within the statute of limitations, dating back only to ten months.

Mr. Sheridan said he was already satisfied with the explanation of that affair. State's Attorney Reed had instructed the Captain to act as he had done.

Mr. Talcott. Charley Reed! That's the very man I want to reach. I'll show him up when the case comes up.

Mr. Sheridan thought it a pretty thing to endeavor to dismiss a valuable officer merely for the sake of gratifying personal spite against a third person.

Mr. Klokke expressed himself as satisfied with the triumph gained by compelling Mr. Talcott to furnish names.

On leaving the Mayor's office, Commissioner Sheridan went to the Secretary of the Board, and asked for the list of witnesses and the affidavits upon which the charges were made.

The Secretary had not seen them. It was required by law that he should be furnished with the charges and affidavits together, but he had not received the latter.

The Superintendent was then interrogated as to where they were. The Superintendent had not seen the affidavits. He had preferred the charges and made out the order of suspension at Mr. Talcott's dictation, and knew nothing more about the matter.

Commissioner Sheridan quietly warned the Superintendent that in so doing he was clearly violating law, and that in the future he would do wisely to take his orders from the Board of Commissioners, and not from any individual member of that body.

Following is the list of witnesses Mr. Talcott was so anxious to withhold. A perusal of them furnishes an explanation of his reluctance to let the public see on whom he relies:

Charlotte Ann Wray,	Simon Josephi,
William H. Wray,	H. B. Adams,
Thos. Montgomery,	W. B. Langley,
Michael Friar,	Nat. Shier,
W. H. Eddy,	August Gram,
Grotto Eddy,	Joe Pheiffing,
A. Goldsmith,	M. Matthews,
Sergeant L. Lull,	Thomas Clayton,
Sergeant W. Buckley,	H. M. Eldridge,
R. Slayton,	W. Benjamin,
James Morgan,	George Dithager.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 5.

Concerning the Releasing of Prisoners from Police Stations on Bail, and Violations of the Omnibus Ordinance.

Superintendent Washburn issued the following general order to the police force yesterday morning. It is based on the decision of Corporation Counsel Tuley, concerning the legality of releasing prisoners on money deposits, of which editorial mention was made in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The order went into immediate effect:

General Order No. 5.

1. No member of the police force will accept money or other valuable things as bail, or on deposit, for the appearance of any person who shall have been arrested, either on view or on warrant.

2. Whenever arrests are made for violation of the ordinance entitled "An ordinance for regulating omnibusses upon the streets of the city of Chicago," or for immoderately driving an omnibus, the omnibus and team attached will be taken by direct route to the nearest police station, and held subject to the order of the owner thereof, of which fact the owner shall be immediately notified. If, however, at the time of such arrest, any owner or agent of such omnibus shall be at hand, or if such arrest shall be made quite near either terminus of the route of such omnibus; or if, in passing to the police station, the direct route shall be by the starting point or office of the owner of such omnibus, then the omnibus and team shall be turned over to such owner or agent, and the arrested driver only shall be taken to the police station. The passengers shall be given an opportunity to leave the omnibus before starting to the police station with the same.

ELMER WASHBURN,
General Superintendent.

YOUTHFUL VAGABONDS.

An Example to be Made of Certain Young Ruffians for Assaulting School Children and Damaging School Buildings.

Complaints have been made to Mayor Medill, by the School Agent, Mr. Chace, and a member of the Board of Education, of outrageous conduct on the part of certain young roughs, living in the vicinity of the Walsh street, Polk street, and Pearson street school houses. These detestable young ruffians are in the habit of lying in wait for the younger scholars on their way to and from school, assaulting them, rifling their pockets and stealing everything and anything they may have about them. They beat and bruise their victims, and threaten to kill them should they make any complaint. They have broken the windows in these three schools to such an extent that within the past few weeks twenty boxes of glass have been required to repair the damages. The windows are broken on Friday night, and the young roughs thus have access on Saturday to the building, where they cut the desks, commit nuisances all over the rooms, tear up the seats, and write bawdy things upon the walls.

The Mayor has placed the complaint in the hands of the Superintendent of Police, and charged him to arrest as many of the young reprobates as possible. It is his intention to make an example of a score or two of them, and any person able to give any information likely to lead to their capture is requested to do so at the Mayor's office, without delay.

The boys are all young roughs who refuse to go to school, and are on the high road to the Penitentiary. They ought to be in the Reform School, and, without doubt, will gravitate toward one or other of those public hotels for dangerous characters.

THE WOMEN ENLISTED.

Proceedings of the Woman's Meeting at the Union Park Congregational Church—Resolutions Opposing the Licensing of the "Social Evil"—A Committee Appointed to Confer with the Committee of Fifteen.

The women's meeting of October 15, at the Union Park Congregational Church, to consider the causes and suggest remedies for the alarming prevalence of crime in our city, was called to order by Mrs. Frances M. Scoville at 3 o'clock p. m. Mrs. Mills opened the meeting by invoking the Divine aid that the great work to be done might be furnished with faithful workers. Her prayer inspired those present with renewed faith in the ultimate extermination of crime. The ladies then listened to a most instructive address from Mrs. L. B. Chandler upon the baneful effects of licensing the "social evil," as shown in the present state of society in Paris and other European cities. She touched upon the enormities and outrages which have transpired to innocent women under the working of the "Contagious Diseases Act" of 1869, in England; and stated, what she knew to be a fact, that there is in our own country a concerted effort to establish the license system in our cities. The causes of licentiousness and prostitution were also briefly stated, and measures of removal indicated.

Mrs. Frances M. Scoville then stated some reasons why a "Woman's Personal Liberty League" has become a necessity of this age. Whereupon a number of the women present proceeded to sign a pledge whereby they became members of the new Sisterhood, and binding themselves to stand by each other, even to the extent of defence in the Courts, in claiming personal liberty to obey the laws of justice and righteousness, especially governing the office of maternity.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That Intemperance and Licentiousness are twin brothers in evil and crime; that houses of prostitution are hot-beds of intemperance; and that any measures which shall tend to destroy one of these evils will help to remove the other, thereby materially diminishing crime.

Resolved, That the absolute chastity and temperance of the people is attainable, and must be insisted upon if we would avoid crime, anarchy, and ruin.

Resolved, That the licensing of anything tending to increase crime is of itself a crime, and that conniving at or siding and abetting crime is compounding felony. Therefore,

WHEREAS, The Mayor, Police Superintendent, and Board of Police Commissioners of our city have not only so far failed to enforce the "New Temperance Law," but have also, as we are informed, separately refused the offer of the Citizens' Committee of fifteen to supply a voluntary special police force to assist in its enforcement;

Resolved, That we appoint a committee of five women to confer with the Citizens' Committee of Fifteen, asking their co-operation in devising some way by which the servants of the people can be forced to do the work demanded of them by the people and the exigencies of the hour.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at No. 508 Fulton street on Friday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock. All conscientious women are cordially invited.

THE LAW COURTS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The new suits in the different Courts, yesterday, were entirely barren of interest.

The first meeting of creditors of Smeal, Rebanks & Co., will take place, to-day, before Register Hibbard, for the purpose of selecting an assignee.

Major Stephenson, the esteemed Deputy Clerk of the Superior Court, whose sufferings from illness have been the subject of so much regret to the large circle of his friends, lately, yesterday returned to duty, fairly convalescent.

Mr. Jerome, clerk to Judge Gary, has been given by his father a share in his kilns and lime business, and will quit the incessant toil incident to the life of a law-court clerk for the scene of his new labors, on Saturday week next.

Ella v. Thos. Lyndon. The amended bill in this case and the Master's (Magruder's) report filed, in Judge Gary's Court. The only new allegation is that the defendant procured the marriage license by falsely swearing that complainant was 18 years of age, whereas she was a child of 15, and, as he well knew, but recently out of "short clothes." The only additional evidence was to the effect that Lyndon concealed the marriage after it took place. The evidence of the young lady herself goes to prove that she had known her present husband only six months before marriage; that the ceremony was performed by Rev. C. M. Fowler, Methodist minister, on the 31st of July last; that defendant represented to her that if she married him he would take care of her as much as her married sister was taken care of. Frequently, she asserts, she would look at a house, and tell him that was the sort of a house she would want, and he would say, "All right." She never knew, until after marriage, that she was legally bound to the defendant, and then immediately acquainted her parents, and of her own free will took steps to have the divorce effected.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Blodgett.*]

366. Claflin v. Wills. Leave given to file additional count to declaration. 694. Gradey v. Gould; settled, costs paid, and dismissed.

CHANCERY.

697. King v. Buckner. Motion by defendants to dismiss for want of jurisdiction.

NEW SUITS.

Woodbridge, Receiver, &c., v. Phoenix Insurance Company of New York. Transcript from Cook County Circuit Court. Fifth National Bank v. City of Chicago. Bill praying for injunction restraining the collection of taxes on stock-holders. Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts, attorneys. Same v. John W. Tappan. Same. Same attorneys. James H. Small v. G. A. Frear. Debt, $3,500. Warte & Clark, attorneys. Ben. B. Wood v. Henry Greenbaum & Co. Assumpsit; $5,000. Fuller & Smith, attorneys.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

702. Great Western Insurance Company v. Craver. Damages assessed at $3,878.40. 723. Same v. Sturges. Defendant moves to set aside default of yesterday.

BANKRUPTCY.

2,087. William Butterman. Leave to withdraw denied of bankruptcy, and adjudication to be entered; 1,962. Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company. Order of sale. Entered order in the petition of Daniel Bradley.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Porter.*]

2,140. Gray v. Blanchard. Appeal of defendant. Bond, $900, and bill of exceptions in 20 days; 2,114. Schimpferman v. Bradley. Rule on defendant to plead, and to amend Narr in 10 days; 1,896. Douglas v. Brown. Verdict, defendant not guilty, and property in defendant. Motion for a new trial by plaintiff; 3,177. Waldron v. steam tug C. W. Evans. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney; G. N. 40,897. Graham C. Varney v. Isabella Holder. Leave to plaintiff to file petition, and ordered summons; 2,489. Whitcomb v. Lamar Insurance Co. Judgment, $2,080; 2,481. Shuck v. same. Judgment, $3,150; 2,499. Rothschild v. same. Judgment, $2,625; 1,808. Burns v. Mollenkamp. Jury called, and hearing; 3,145. Bradner v. Krausse. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney; 3,204. Loring v. King. On motion of plaintiff, appeal dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Gary.*]

210. Jeska v. Posthoff. Answer of guardian ad litem filed, and reference to Magruder; 889. Rickley v. Rickley. On motion of complainant, rule to answer instanter, default for want of answer, and reference to Scott; 137. Bell v. Bell. By stipulation referred to Scott; 873. Power v. Power. Motion by defendant for alimony, and solicitor's fees allowed; 792. Thornton v. Thornton. Leave to complainant to file affidavit of non-residence as of Aug. 17, 1872. Default and reference to Scott; 160. By agreement, time to file bond extended ten days; 692. Smith v. Smith. Decree of divorce; 910. Jasckka v. Posthoff. Leave to complainant to answer bill; 828a. Daggett v. Elsenn. Bill dismissed, as to William Edgar. Personal service and default of Johanna L. Elsenn and John Forsythe. J. J. Danforth appointed guardian *ad litem* for H. L. Elsenn and J. H. Elsenn. Answer of guardian filed; 827. In the matter of Emily A. King, guardian's report of sale filed, and sale declared void.

NEW SUITS.

40,895. Republic Insurance Co. v. Wm. F. Lewis, Mankato, Minn. Attachment for $800. Tenney, McClellan & Tenney, attorneys; 40,896. Same v. Obeon Shaubut, of Mankato, Minn. Same suit; 40,897. Graham C. Varney v. Isabella Holden. Restored record; 40,898. P. W. Fobes v. A. J. Bradford *alias* A. J. Drew. Assumpsit, $1,700. F. Dean, attorney; 40,899. Harper & Co. v. E. Zapf. Assumpsit, $100. Hellis & Christian, attorneys; 40,900. Harper et al v. Templeton. Assumpsit, $1,000. Same attorneys; 40,901. Mary v. Jesse Boone. Divorce. Cruelty, desertion, and adultery in presence of his wife; 40,902. Carson, Pirie & Co. v. Samuel F. Sigler. Attachment for $330; 40,903. Louis Kastens & Hy. Oetmann v. Ernst Soltwisch and Adelbert Kahl. Confession by judgment, $736; 40,904. Same v. Same. Garnishee v. Ernst Jaeger; 40,905. Simon Quinlan v. T. J. La Tourneaux. Confession by judgment, $499; 40,906. Thomas H. Brown v. M. O. Wilbur. Assumpsit, $500. Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts, attorneys; 40,907. George C. Clarke v. Richard L. Carhart. Assumpsit, $500; 40,908. Michael v. Fredericka Kurian, divorce; desertion; 40,909. *Illinois Staats Zeitung* Company v. *Swenska Amerikanaren* Company. Assumpsit, $500. Johnston & Rogers, attorneys; 40,910. W. A. Schimpferman v. Emil Dietsch. Assumpsit, $400. Same attorneys; 40,911. Charles Fitzsimmons v. Joel Bullard. Assumpsit, $400. Same attorneys; 40,912. William Goeltze v. Steven Bissinger. Trespass, $3,000. J. W. Beach, attorney; 40,913. Marcus Simon v. Keefer, Grusman & Bauer. Ejectment, $100. Adolph Moses, attorney; 40,914. Wigand v. Flagg, Jr. Assumpsit, $800, and Narr. Chas. E. Towne, attorney; 40,915. James v. Harriet J. Johnson. Divorce; 40,916. John B. Carlies v. Jas. Pike. Assumpsit, $1,000. Bonfield & Swezey, attorneys; 40,917. Corlies v. Yott. Assumpsit, $2,000. Same attorneys; 40,918. Brand v. Miller, Jr. Assumpsit, $1,600. Nissen & Barnum, attorneys.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Rogers.*]

442. Gillespie v. Webber. Motion by defendant to reinstate appeal on affidavit filed; 3,907. Woodruff v. Sheldon. Motion to quash *capias*, for insufficiency of affidavit, heard and denied; 502. Bassett v. Smith. Leave to plaintiff to file additional count instanter, and 10 days to plead; 449. Welsh v. Trustees of Chicago Methodist Episcopal Church. Jury called and hearing not concluded.

(Call 161 to 175, both inclusive.)

[*Judge Booth.*]

2,306. Horn v. Ripley. Dismissed by stipulation at plaintiff's costs; 2,330. Eisendrath v. Horn. Same as 2,306.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Farwell.*]

549. Mary v. Jesse P. Boone. Dismissed by complainant's attorney; 80. Fargo v. O'Connor. Demurrer to cross bill sustained. Cross bill dismissed. Original bill dismissed as to John Forsythe and P. H. Smith. Exceptions by defendant Forsythe.

NEW SUITS.

4,583. Wm. Cuthbert v. Saml. Green. Assumpsit, $5,000. Runyan, Avery, Loomis & Comstock, attorneys; 4,584. Joseph J. Hayes v. John Nispel. Petition for certiorari; 4,585. Caroline Buliuk v. City of Chicago. Case, $15,000. J. Van Arnan, attorney; 4,586. Danner & Elder v. Ann St. Clair. Mechanic's lien, $538.82. Thomas J. Turner & Son, attorneys; 4,587. Negley, Loet & Fritze v. Solomon & Humphrey. Assumpsit, $300. Monroe, Bisbee & Gibbs, attorneys; 4,588. Same v. Solomon & Steel, $500. Same attorneys; 4,589. Same v. Redman & Deck, $3,000. Same attorneys; 4,590. Thos. Clancy v. Sebastian Opier. Case, $5,000. Doran & Buckley, attorneys; 4,591. O. G. Bryant v. Catherine Whistler et al. Petition for mechanic's lien. Same attorneys.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[*Judge Tree.*]

Owens, John Clark is surety in $5,000 from day to day; Bulger. Sentenced to 1 year in the State Reform School; Aubinard. Jury trial. Verdict guilty, and sentenced to 1 year in the House of Correction; Blane. Jury trial. Sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary; Dick. Jury trial. Sentenced to 5 years in the Penitentiary; Evans. Plea of guilty entered.

THE ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

YESTERDAY'S BUSINESS.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 17.—The Supreme Court met, pursuant to adjournment, all the Judges being present except Mr. Justice Thornton.

MOTIONS DISPOSED OF.

195. Briefs filed and the case taken by the court; 304. Motion allowed to file briefs, and time extended five days; 185. Motion for time to file reply by the appellant refused; 23. People's docket, *Supersedeas* allowed, but order to admit to bail refused; 31. Motion for appellee to file brief allowed to the 24th instant; 370. Same motion as above, and time extended to the 21st instant; 435. Motion to set aside dismissal and reinstate the case, and the motion refused.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

Messrs. Blackburn and Fairchild were admitted to the bar in foreign license.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.

453. Admitted to bail on giving bonds to the Sheriff of Bureau County, with Robert Harrison as security in the sum of $1,600; 246. D. Rutter to show cause, returnable on the 20th instant.

NEW MOTIONS.

352. Motion for further time to file briefs by appellee; 336. Motion for leave to file amended record; 303. Affirmance set aside and the case taken on call; 424. Motion for affirmance of judgment refused, and cause continued; 438. Dismissed with 5 per cent damages; 851. Appeal dismissed with 10 per cent damages; 459. Same; 461. Appeal dismissed with 5 per cent damages; 435. Taken by the Court; 423. Same; 428. Same; 430. Same; 437. Same; 458. Standing on motion.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Court adjourned till next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Burlington Hall Fair.

The gold clock on exhibition at the South Chicago Turn Verein Fair, Burlington Hall, will be presented to the Republican Liberal candidate for Governor of the State, according to the number of votes polled by the friends of the candidates attending the fair. The last opportunity to vote will be afforded this evening, at Burlington Hall, corner of Sixteenth and State streets, for the small sum of twenty-five cents.

Bonds.

It should be borne in mind that there are no bonds in the market more desirable than the first mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad. They bear 7 3-10 gold interest, payable semi-annually, are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, or $10,000, either coupon or registered, and can be had at par and interest. Their security is undoubted. Pamphlets and full information furnished on application. LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, General Agents.

The Ontonagon Silver.

From the Marquette (Mich.) Journal, Oct. 5.

Facts are stubborn things, and people have seldom been so strongly fortified to combat with facts as they have been in the consideration of the Ontonagon silver discoveries. All previous excitements upon the silver question, in the Michigan Lake Superior region, have been based upon what appeared to be the best of foundations, both as regards the genuine character and the extent of the ores, as well as the great abundance of native silver deposits which have been found, especially in the copper region, since the earliest history of the country. Therefore when it was stated that a genuine, paying silver mine had been discovered, the discoverers themselves were not willing to believe it. Their hope and fear worked so strong in turn for the mastery, they dare not make the announcement of a discovery one-half as rich as the evidence before them seemed to indicate. But they have put the ores to test, which have been subjected to the examination of the best experts who visit the region, and each additional test shows additional evidence of the genuine character of the discovery.

We have before us the record of assays made from the ores of this mine by Major Brooks, chemist, at Marquette, and by J. Ropes, Ishpeming, which shows the following values per ton: $205.40, $287.86, $116.46, and $57.38. The last of these assays was made from an average from six pounds of rock, which was taken from a quantity which had been left on the ground after several hundred pounds had been selected from it to send to Detroit and the United States Mint at Philadelphia. It was the leanest, to all appearances, of all the ore taken out. Yet it yields, according to Mr. Ropes' assay, $57.38 per ton. When this yield is compared with that of well known silver mines in Nevada, Mexico, and South America, where from $15 to $25 per ton is considered a large average,—or if compared with the copper of the Portage Lake region, which, at present prices, will not exceed $35 per ton of stamp rock—there can be no further dispute about the richness or value of the Ontonagon silver discoveries.

The silver mines of the North Shore, regarded as the richest in the country, except those of Silver Islet, have not yielded in one instance beyond $50 per ton. This yield of $50 per ton has been obtained from the mines of the North Shore Company, Prince Arthur's Landing, only, and it is regarded as a remarkable rich product.

On Thursday we had an interview with Mr. D. Beaser, an old explorer in the Ontonagon country, and a remarkably well informed gentleman in the mineralogical matters of this region. He had a number of rich specimens of this ore, which he said he had taken up promiscuously, because he had not been afforded an opportunity of securing the best. They were a hornblende slate, bearing a large proportion of native silver in flakes and crystals, and interseamed with heavy silver glance. When compared with the Nevada and Mexican silver ores, they were found to be remarkably similar, though the latter seem less rich in native silver.

A Successful Gamester—Breaking the "Bank" at Homburg.

A correspondent of *Galignani*, writing from Homburg-les-Bains, says: "I have on several occasions written to you about the wonderful good fortune of Commander Bugeja, the wealthy inhabitant of Malta, who comes here at irregular times, and invariably wins large sums. On his return, lately, from the *fetes* at Berlin, he commenced playing, and won every day from 40,000 to 100,000 francs, and sometimes even more. In fact, the bank has lost so considerably of late, that doubts are entertained of its continuing open until the 31st of December, when the privilege, as you are doubtless aware, entirely ceases. M. Bugeja has even forced the Director to throw in fresh capital, to the amount of 800,000 francs, and has so completely absorbed the sums which the establishment may have won from other players, that its half-yearly dividend, which in other years was fifteen, twenty, and even twenty-five per cent, will scarcely be for the present one more than a few kreutzers per share. Such constant and wonderful success has alarmed the company which farms the rooms, and M. Blanc, the director, has notified to Mr. Bugeja that the permission which had been accorded him of putting down 25,000 francs at once is now withdrawn, and that he must for the future content himself with going up too only 12,000 francs like every one else. It appears that the authorities had had something to do with this alteration, as the town of Homburg has a certain share in the gains of the table. But as a very large stake is required occasionally for the system of M. Bugeja, that gentleman is trying to obtain a change, and perhaps some arrangement may be arrived at."

The Largest Land Sale Ever Made to a Single Person.

From the Kansas City Journal.

On Friday last, a formal sale was made by General Robert E. Carr, President of the Kansas Pacific Railway, to George Grant, Esq., of London, England, of a large body of land covering twenty-four square miles of territory lying contiguous to the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway in Ellis County, Kansas. The tract extends thirteen miles along the railway, twenty-four miles along Victoria River, and has seven miles of water frontage on Smoky Hill River. A new city, to be called Victoria will be laid out along the railway. A fine station-house will be erected, with lodging apartments for new-comers. An elegant hotel will be built and all necessary water-tanks, stock-yards, etc., to properly conduct the business of an important station will be supplied. The railway officials offered to name the new city after Mr. Grant, the purchaser, but with great modesty he declined the honor, and preferred to have it called after his Queen. This extensive purchase will result in untold good to our country. Mr. Grant, with his usual energy and good taste, will expend a large amount in laying out a park, and in erecting buildings, tree planting, etc. He will go to England at once, and expects to return to this country in March, with a fine selection of blooded horses, cattle, etc. A number of experienced farmers, stock raisers, etc., will also be sent over. It is Mr. Grant's intention to subdivide his purchase into farms of various sizes, to erect farm houses thereon, and to sell land and improvements at fair rates and upon terms which will enable every industrious person to obtain a good home in a fine section of country.

—John O. P. Stearns, who died at Yokohama, Aug. 31, was formerly of Boston, and for some years was a clerk with Russell & Co., at Hong Kong. On the opening of the ports of Japan to foreign commerce, he went to Yokohama, and in 1860 began business under the firm of Habersham & Stearns, being one of the first houses established under the new treaty.

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R. M. HOOLEY............Sole Proprietor and Manager.

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The Wonders of the age, in their entirely Original Entertainment.
Also, a CORPS DE BALLET of 30 Artists.
The whole forming a Grand Quadruple Combination of over 40 American and European performers in the grand Pantomime of the THREE HUNCHBACKS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1; Balcony, 75 cents; reserved seats in Balcony, $1; Gallery, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
The sale of seats will commence Wednesday morning, Oct. 16, at Cobb's Library, 171 Wabash-av., and at West Side Library of Emerson & Stott, 239 West Madison-st.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison, near State street—"Married Life."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue and Congress street—Mrs. Oates' Troupe.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted, near Madison street—"Who's Wife."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines, near Madison street—Variety Entertainment.

NIXON'S—Clinton, near Randolph street—Variety Entertainment.

FIRE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER!
FIRE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER!
FIRE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER!

The sale of the double Fire Anniversary Number still continues at THE TRIBUNE Counting Room, 15 Canal-st.

OVER SIXTY THOUSAND!
OVER SIXTY THOUSAND!
OVER SIXTY THOUSAND!

Copies have been called for. All orders can now be supplied. It will not be issued in pamphlet form.

TRIBUNE COMPANY.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, October 18, 1872.

The number of lives lost by the sinking of the propeller Lac la Belle is now ascertained to be eight,—all males.

In England an agitation has begun seeking the abolition of flogging as a punishment for crime in Newgate, and perhaps other prisons.

Judge Ingraham, of New York, has decided that a watch belongs to that class of necessary articles which cannot be taken on execution for debt.

The President, in answer to a Committee, has said that he will not order troops to the Southern States, or otherwise interfere in the elections there.

It is expected that Mr. Elliot, one of the present colored men representing South Carolina in Congress, will be elected to the United States Senate, in place of Senator Sawyer, the present Senator.

A petition of colored Masons was presented to the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio, asking recognition on terms of equality, but, time not permitting its consideration, it was laid on the table, and the Grand Lodge adjourned *sine die.*

Colonel Forney has sold his paper, the Philadelphia *Press*, to a combination of political capitalists, of whom Simon Cameron is one. The price, which is not stated in figures, is said to be a liberal one.

Loanable funds are still very scarce in the Chicago money market; but a quiet feeling prevails, and the belief is entertained that the marketing of cattle and hogs will soon produce a change for the better.

Attorney General Williams contradicts the statement that he is to leave the Cabinet; he proposes to remain, and he says that he withdrew from the candidacy for the Senate before the Legislature of Oregon that he might remain in his present office.

Superintendent of Police Washburn has withdrawn his order prohibiting newspaper reporters from examining the arrest books at the Police Stations. The order was so unjustifiable that the Superintendent abandoned it after 24 hours' consideration.

The extremely annoying interruption of postal relations with France seems likely to be terminated by a new treaty, whereby the existing rates of postage will be reduced one-half. The main parts of the new arrangement have been agreed upon by the two Governments.

The Hon. James R. Doolittle will speak to-night (Friday) at Central Hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue, at 7:30 o'clock, in reply to the speech made last night by Senator Morton, of Indiana. Let every man who wants to hear the truth vindicated go to the meeting to-night.

The Temperance Bureau had a meeting, last night, at Centenary Methodist Church, at which Dr. N. S. Davis made a report of the various interviews with the Mayor and Police Commissioners. After a number of speeches, resolutions were adopted thanking the authorities for what they had done towards closing saloons on Sundays.

A run upon the Freedman's Savings Bank, in Washington, began on Monday and continued up to last night. The bank asserts its ability to meet all demands. The cause of the run is the supposed inability of the District Government to meet its obligations, and the fact that contractors have borrowed large sums from the bank upon the District's paper.

The *Evening Mail* was issued last evening from the premises formerly occupied by THE TRIBUNE, on Canal street. It is now printed on a four-cylinder Hoe press, and is fully up to the demands of its readers, both as to mechanical appliances and editorial force. It has become one of the permanent institutions of Chicago. Its success is no longer doubtful, and is the result of industry and an independent course in politics.

The License law of England permits the Magistrate of any town to enforce the closing of all saloons during certain hours of the night and day, and to revoke the license of any publican who sells adulterated malt liquors. The London *Daily News* has secured reports on the working of the law from more than 200 police stations. It says: "A decrease in drunkenness and quieter streets is the universal testimony. The testimony of the night police is absolutely uniform. In the very largest towns and in the rural villages they equally report its success in producing nocturnal order."

The Grand Jury of this county have ignored the indictments in eighty cases of prosecutions against saloon-keepers for violating the State law, which prohibits keeping tippling-houses open on Sunday. The Grand Jury heard the evidence, but their action was based on the fact that this law was enacted in 1845, and has been a dead letter ever since, and that, under these circumstances, they thought there should have been ample public notice given to all persons engaged in the sale of liquors that the law was to be enforced.

Besides the official proof of heavy corruptions in Philadelphia, we have the fact of the arrest of the Mayor and Postmaster of the City of Scranton for buying votes and bribing election officers to stuff ballot-boxes. Affidavits proving corruption, in twenty distinct cases are filed. From Wilkesbarre, also, we learn that the Mayor of that city, the Collector and Assessor of Internal Revenue, and the candidate for Congress, are arrested on like charges. If the people of Pennsylvania can tamely submit to such crimes against the ballot, without sending a score or so of the actors to the Penitentiary, it will only prove that elections are a farce and a mockery.

Burning corn for fuel in Iowa! Well, why not? If a dollar's worth of corn will make more heat than a dollar's worth of wood or coal, it should be burned by all means. It is a pity that the locomotives on the railroads could not burn it too. If one-half the entire crop were burned, the remainder would, in all probability, sell for more than the whole will bring now. Investigations in England, extending over a a period of two or three hundred years, have shown, approximately, that a deficit of one-tenth in the crop of cereals raises the price three-tenths, a deficit of two-tenths raises it eight-tenths, and so on to a deficit of one-half, which raises the price to four and one-half times the average. A surplus acts upon prices in the opposite way.

In the National Board of Trade, yesterday, Mr. Hazard, of Buffalo, claimed that it was asking too much to expect the State of New York to give up the revenues of the Erie Canal for the sake of a National appropriation to enlarge it, because other States would be more benefited by the work than New York. A committee made a report denouncing, generally, all the gambling practices in trade, on which the minority reported a substitute denouncing gambling and cornering in grain, stocks, gold, &c., as dishonest. In the discussion it was stated that extensive gambling is done in cotton, the daily nominal sales sometimes exceeding the whole stock of cotton in the country. The majority report was adopted. The Committee on Relations with Canada reported in favor of memorializing Congress to authorize a Commission to prepare a treaty for reciprocal trade with Canada on a liberal basis, the scheme to involve the enlargement of the Canadian canals by the Dominion Government, and their free navigation by American vessels. No action was taken on the report.

There is a Grand Jury in session in New York, and there are mysterious hints that an additional number of persons have been indicted and will be arrested for complicity in the Ring frauds which were disclosed eighteen months ago. Considering the fact that Tweed Sweeney, Connolly, Hall, Garvey, and Ingersoll were indicted eight months ago, and have never been tried, it looks ridiculous to be now hunting up smaller fry. The indictments against Tweed, Sweeney, and Connolly have been held over the heads of those persons, with what effect will be seen after the election. Who they will vote for seems to be a more important question in New York, at this time, than whether they are guilty or not guilty. Tweed and his associates seem to know with whom they have to deal, and have no concern as to the result of the indictments. The mysterious indictment of other persons looks very much like a scheme of Jimmy O'Brien and the legal authorities to terrify others into a political alliance. It may be assumed that Tweed is already virtually acquitted,—whatever trial he may have to undergo will be a farce.

The Chicago produce markets were most of them lower yesterday, and many were dull, there being a general feeling of distrust in prices, and a desire on the part of holders to realize. Mess pork was quiet and unchanged for cash lots, held at $14.50; but easier for future delivery, at $12.50 seller December or January. Lard was dull at 8¾@8⅞c for winter, and 7⅞@8c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and steady at 6@6⅛c for shoulders, and 10@10⅛c for short ribs. Highwines were quiet and steady at 88c per gallon. Lake freights were active and fully 1c higher, at 17c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was dull at unchanged prices. Wheat was active, and declined 1½c, but closed firmer at $1.10⅝ for cash, or seller November, and $1.10½ seller the year. Corn was less active and declined 1c, but closed firmer at 31c for cash, and 31⅝c, seller November. Oats were dull and ⅛c lower, closing at 21@21⅛c, cash, and 22@22⅛c, seller November. Rye was quiet and 1@1½c lower, at 50½c. Barley was active at a decline of ½@1c, closing firmer at 63½c for No. 2, and 45c for No. 3. The hog market was again lower, the decline averaging 10c. The market closed weak at $4.30@4.60. The cattle trade was fairly active at unchanged prices. Sheep ruled more quiet and easier.

The uses of brothers-in-law are many and various. They can be employed to blackmail New Orleans commerce and bribe Louisiana legislators; they can be door-keepers in the house of their lord, and support themselves by shrewd bargains in offices; they can sneak stealthily into editors' rooms and beat with a loaded cane an old man who has exposed their trickery; or they can go abroad as Consuls and get repaid for a series of disgraceful acts in Germany by being appointed Ministers to other nations—Denmark, for instance. In fact, a President with a good staff of brothers-in-law can have done with dexterity whatever he wishes. So can a Senator. In proof whereof, notice this fact: Three days ago, the Associated Press reported the arrest, in Philadelphia, of Dr. H. E. Muhlenberg, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, for offering Reinhardt Reiner, Election Judge of the Eighth Ward of Lancaster, $200 to stuff the ballot-box for Hartranft. This ornament of our reformed Civil Service is the brother-in-law of Simon Cameron. Of course, if he manages to keep out of jail, he will keep his office. If he gets into jail, he will be pardoned out, and will then unite with Yerkes in certifying to the good character of some companion rogue.

Seven of our city Aldermen have been indicted during the past year, and several of them convicted for corruption, notwithstanding they had all received the regular nominations of party caucuses. This recent experience ought to satisfy the voters of both parties that the mere nomination of a party convention is not satisfactory proof that a candidate ought to go into the Common Council rather than into the Penitentiary. Nor is the fact that a ward-bummer is in favor of suppressing the Rebellion and abolishing slavery to the end of the world, any proof that he will not steal the city's money if he gets a chance.

The interests of our city concerning National questions, and as affected by National Government, must be left to the guardianship of other men than our Common Council. Our members of Congress and Senators are officially entrusted with the business of saving the Union and abolishing slavery for us, and no incompetency on their part, if any exists, can be remedied by the zeal of our city Aldermen in questions of National statesmanship. Why, then, will the people of Chicago allow these irrelevant National issues to interfere with the selection of a City Council who have the true interests of the city at heart? They have done so heretofore. Partisan voters have gone to the polls thinking of the negro question, and voted, on National grounds, for scallawags of their own party, when, had they been thinking of the interests of Chicago tax-payers, they would have voted for better men. Let there be no hesitation in this campaign in voting for capable and honest men, for city officers, whatever may be their party. And let all scallawags be scratched with just as little hesitation. The law now requires that the names of the candidates shall be printed on the tickets in straight lines, with a prescribed space between the lines sufficient to allow the printed names to be scratched and other names to be written between them. The old style of printing the names of candidates in intertwisted and meandering curves, so that erasure and interlineation was inconvenient, if not impossible, is now forbidden and abolished. The intent of the law is to give every voter the freest possible opportunity to erase the names of men who are personally objectionable and substitute others. We hope that in our city election, voters will avail themselves to the fullest extent of this privilege. Let them vote for no man whom they do not know by personal knowledge or inquiry to be one who will hold his office without trading on it or making it the means of illegitimate gains.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

The people of Illinois, in voting for Representatives in the Legislature at the approaching election, will make their first experiment in Proportional Representation, or what is known as Minority Representation on the cumulative plan. The only instance within our recollection in which any of our American States had previously sought to secure Proportional Representation for the minority party was in the choice of Inspectors of Election in New York and some other States. This was generally accomplished by the limited vote, which differs from the cumulative vote as a mode of accomplishing the same result. Thus:

Suppose, in a town of one thousand voters, it is desirable that the majority party, having, say, six hundred voters, shall choose only two of the Inspectors of Election, and that the minority party of four hundred voters shall have the other. By the limited vote each voter is permitted to vote for only two Inspectors. The six hundred vote for the two candidates of the majority party, the four hundred for the one candidate of the minority party, and all three are elected. By the cumulative, or free vote, as adopted in Illinois, each voter casts three votes, with the right to cast all three for one candidate, or to divide them between two, giving 1½ votes to each, or to cast one vote for each of three candidates. The expectation is that party interest will cause each party in a Representative district to nominate only the proportion of candidates which it is entitled to. If it has the clear majority in the district, but less than three-fourths of the voters, it will nominate two candidates. If it is clearly in the minority it will nominate one. If the district is close, both political parties may properly nominate two. Let us illustrate these three cases:

First. Where a party has the clear majority. If it has more than three-fourths of the voters of the district, it can safely nominate all three Representatives and elect them. Thus, in the Ninth District, consisting of Boone and Winnebago, there were polled in 1870 7,874 votes, of which the Republicans polled 6,617, and the Democrats 1,257, the Democratic vote being less than one-fifth as large as the Republican. Here, if the Republicans should nominate only two candidates, supposing party strength to be unchanged, they would lose one member needlessly, as the two would be elected by about 9,915 votes, (each person casting 1½ votes) while the opposition candidate would also be elected by 3,761 votes, (each one casting three votes), because none had voted against him. If, however, the Republicans nominate three candidates and distribute their vote equally between them, *i. e.*, each Republican voting one vote for each of the three candidates, then the Republicans would elect all three, the vote received by either being greater than the aggregate Democratic vote. If, however, in such a district, the Republican voters go to voting without concert of action, it could possibly result that all the voters in the district might "plump" so many of their votes upon one candidate as to result in the election of not only one but two Democratic Representatives from this very district. This, however, is a very extreme and improbable case, and would require that the votes should be cast somewhat as follows: The Republican voters, 6,617 in number, having three votes each, would cast in all 19,851 votes. If we suppose one of their candidates to be so popular, and the two others so unpopular, that 18,500 votes should be "plumped" on the popular man, while the others got 500 and 851 respectively, then the 1,257 opposition voters, casting 3,771 votes, might give two candidates 1,885½ votes each, which would elect them both over the two less popular Republican candidates.

The only other district in which the Republicans had more than three-fourths of the voters in 1870, and are, therefore, entitled to the three Representatives, is the Thirteenth, consisting of DeKalb, Kendall, and Grundy Counties. In these, the aggregate Republican vote was 7,859, against 2,391 Democratic. In this district, though the Democrats vote three votes each for one candidate, he will be beaten, provided the Republicans vote one vote each, exactly, for each of their three candidates. In every other district of the State, however, the minority party, whether it be the Republican or the Liberal, can elect its one Representative, provided each of its voters will "plump" his whole three votes for one man.

Thus, in the Eleventh District, consisting of Carroll and Whiteside Counties, there are 5,861 Republican voters, and 2,124 Democratic voters, without reference to recent changes. If the Republicans here undertake to elect three Representatives, they may fail even of electing two. To explain: The 5,861 Republicans cast 17,583 votes, while the 2,104 Democrats cast 6,372 votes. If the Republicans nominate three candidates, and every Republican votes for each of them, they will get 5,861 votes each, while, if the Democrats "plump" their whole vote on one candidate, he will get 6,372 votes. This will elect the Democratic candidate by a larger vote than that cast for either of the Republicans, and will leave three Republican candidates having a tie vote, of whom only two can be admitted to seats. If, however, the Republicans vote unequally, and some one popular candidate draws off the great mass of the vote, the Democratic vote, by being divided between the two candidates, might be made to elect two, as in the instance previously given.

Second. If a party is clearly in the minority, the danger of losing any Representative at all, if it attempts to elect two, is apparent. In the Fiftieth District, for instance, the Democratic party had 4,227 votes in 1870, and the Republicans 2,898. Should the Republicans here attempt to elect two candidates, they can cast for each of them 4,347 votes. The Democrats might insure the success of the Republicans by trying to elect three candidates. For, in that case, the latter would get only 4,227 votes each, and two Republican candidates and one Democratic would be elected. The Democrats, however, can easily elect their two Representatives by voting for only two, for they will then give them each 6,340½ votes.

It will be seen that in all the counties, and on the part of the voters on both sides, some consultation will be needed beforehand. Indeed, if it will not compel, it will render exceedingly expedient, some consultation between the nominating Conventions of the two parties, as well as definite instructions from some Central County Committees to the voters of both parties, instructing them how to vote, so as not to throw away votes. Both these features, viz.: conferences between opposing parties, and instructions to voters, are new in our politics, and it is impossible to say how they will work. Evidently the elections of Representatives under the minority system are not a good field in which to test the relative strength of parties or to aim at partisan victories, for either the minority or majority party is liable to be tripped up, and lose what representation it is entitled to, by aiming to get more. The object of both parties should be to put in the field their most worthy men who can be got to accept the place. We think the effect of this system will very soon be to cause State Legislators to be elected with reference to their personal capacity and their fitness for legislating on State questions, and less than heretofore with reference to their views on National questions. The arguments in favor of the adoption of the plan were deemed overwhelming when it was under discussion. The people have adopted it, and we hope that its trial as an experiment in self-government will be full, fair, and without impatience or prejudice.

THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We have waited patiently since the Pennsylvania election for the authentic proofs, which we were satisfied must soon come, that the chief portion, if not the whole, of the alleged majority for Hartranft in that State was the result of fraud and ballot-stuffing. The first of these proofs came yesterday, in a form not only authentic, but official, and so deep and damning in its force as an argument against the entire Hartranft party as ought, at least, to silence their indecent boastings over their dastardly overthrow of the ballot in Pennsylvania. The following are the beginnings of the proof that false counting and ballot-stuffing carried the State:

To the Reform Association of Philadelphia:

GENTS: In the official count of votes for Governor, in the Fifteenth Ward, it is represented that the majority for Governor was 1,597, as follows: For Hartranft, 4,490; for Buckalew, 2,893. The undersigned, Judges of Election, signed no such return or paper. The true vote for Governor was as follows, they having signed the same: For Hartranft, 4,390; for Buckalew, 2,993; majority, 1,397. By exposing the above fraud, you will oblige friends of Reform in the Fifteenth Ward, and show how our Return Election Judges alter the returns to suit their own partisan way of fixing up election returns.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN PRITNER,
Judge of First Division.
JAMES NASH,
Judge of Second Division.
W. J. MURRAY,
Judge of Seventh Division.
ALFRED MURPHY,
Judge of Twenty-second Division.

One hundred votes in a single ward are taken from Buckalew and added to Hartranft, making a difference of two hundred in the count in the Fifteenth Ward. Our despatches also state that in all the wards at least two hundred votes were counted more than were polled; while in the Nineteenth Ward fifteen hundred fraudulent votes were polled, in the Twentieth five hundred, and in the Tenth, Fifth, Fourth, Sixteenth, and Seventh, five hundred votes each. The total false count and fraudulent vote in Philadelphia, accomplished *after the returns passed out of the hands of the Election Judges,* amounted to 15,000. All this was exclusive of the results of repeating and other frauds by voters, of colonized voters from other States, of votes surreptitiously changed by the Election officers, and of all similar frauds in other parts of Pennsylvania, especially in Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, and the other large towns, in all which there were mysterious and systematic "astounding gains for Hartranft," while the rural districts as uniformly gave gains for Buckalew.

It is not the lower class of ward bummers who are responsible for the wholesale villainy exposed by the above official certificate and the attendant proofs. This affair has been engineered from headquarters, and the parties responsible for it are Cameron, Hartranft, and the other leaders of the Grant party in Pennsylvania. It is on an exact moral level with the concerted pardon of Yerkes and Marcer from the Penitentiary, in consideration that they should sign an unsworn statement that Hartranft was not the thief which their sworn evidence had proved him to be. Both events were preceded by hurried conferences by the President himself with Cameron, Geary, Hartranft, and other Grant leaders, and by a hasty journey of Cameron to Washington, ostensibly, it was said, to demand United States troops in Philadelphia, to protect the heavy majority of Grant voters from being dragooned, overawed, and driven from the polls by the Greeley minority!

Conceding the facts shown by the above certificate to be true, Republican institutions in Pennsylvania have completely failed. The State is governed by crime,—not by laws or constitutions. The people of that State stand disfranchised, robbed of the power to choose their own officers, and not now for the first time. The ultimate and all-important issue which these frauds in Pennsylvania bring before the so-called Republican party in the Northwest is whether the average of its voters are any more honest than the Pennsylvania ballot-stuffers. If they are not, they will merely shrug their shoulders, and say, as many of them do, "Well, if we can carry Pennsylvania that way, how are you going to beat us?"

It is the chronic and unprecedented evil of our time that not only are high officials debauched and indifferent to any phase or degree of corruption, but large masses of the people are equally destitute of any such sense of honesty and honor as renders them indignant at frauds which strike at the very existence of Republican institutions. These will sympathize with the public officer who makes money out of his office corruptly, or dispenses his appointments for gifts, because they unblushingly admit that they would do the same themselves were they in power. Perhaps the majority of the Republican voters of the Northwest, having approved so much, will approve, also, the frauds which have struck down the right of suffrage in Pennsylvania by a crime as far-reaching as the assassination of Lincoln by Booth. That killed the chosen representative of the sovereign people. This assassinates Popular Sovereignty itself. That was the individual crime of one man. This is the organized crime of a set of men whose audacity as swindlers elevates them to the places of statesmen, and they boldly ask the so-called Republican party throughout the country to approve it by sustaining its managers in power. The appeal, however, is to the whole people. If you approve the Pennsylvania iniquity, vote for Grant. If you do not, vote against him.

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS

A question is now pending in one of the French courts, the decision of which will be of vital interest to many thousands in this country, and will come directly home to almost every one, who has to depend upon art to repair the damages which time inevitably causes *in propria persona.* This question is whether false teeth and the other artificial accessories, which tend to preserve the divinity of the human form, are liable to seizure for debt. The universality of the use of artificial aids to beauty heightens the importance of this decision. In the fast age in which we live, man as well as woman gets out of repair very rapidly, and needs almost constant patching and tinkering to make a presentable appearance. Otherwise, the most of us would simply be more or less picturesque ruins, notwithstanding the assertion of the anatomists that the human form renews itself every seven years. After a man passes thirty-five, sometimes before, he begins to moulder and crumble, for the reason that in these thirty-five years he has done what ought to have taken seventy years to accomplish. He has lived too fast, eaten too fast, drank too fast, walked too fast, worked too fast, played too little, slept too little, and rested too little. Gas light, acids, poisons, writing desks, high stools, coal stoves, carbonic acid, omnibuses, tight boots, and 6 o'clock dinners, followed faithfully and persistently for thirty-five years, make it inevitable that art must be called in to help nature along. As nearly all of us are in this condition, it becomes a question of prime importance whether the law can step in, and, taking away the aids to beauty and appliances of art, leave us a cheerless lot of human ruins, natural fractions instead of artistic integers. Then, again, as every man imbibes from the maternal fount, the irresistible desire to get into debt, and gradually, as that passion becomes a habit, gets into debt with the most perfect ease, and with a Micawberish indifference as to the time and manner of satisfying his little obligations, the prospect for art becomes still more discouraging, if this decision allows the creditor to take a man's teeth out of his mouth. If the ruthless creditor can take the teeth, what is to hinder him from taking the wig, the glass-eye, the rubber-nose, the cork-leg, the wooden-arm, the tin ear, even coat, hat, vest, pants, and boots, and turning a man out, with no other clothing than a pair of eye-glasses and a tooth-pick, to prove the truth of Plato's famous definition of man. Micawber; Mantalini, and Skimpole were constantly in debt. Every man who met those fascinating creatures carried their I O U's in his pocket, and there is no record to show that their voluminous promises to pay ever involved them in any more serious trouble than the time they occupied in writing them, or that they suffered therefrom in the elegance of their personal appearance by the loss of any of those little objects of art with which they were accustomed to repair the ravages of time. The application of such a principle, however, as the creditor in the tooth-suit seeks to establish, would fill our streets with collapsed jaws, bald-heads, one-eyed, one-legged, and one-armed cripples, not to mention the absence of raiment,—ruins of men who now stand credited with the symmetrical graces of Apollo and the beauty of Adonis, and whose real conditions are known only to their valets, if they have any, and to their looking-glasses, if they have not. If a man's hair, teeth, and eyes are not sacred, what is sacred? Humanity, not to speak of the universal love for the beautiful, revolts against the remorseless creditor who would carry his greed so far as to leave a man's head as bare as a tiled floor, invest him with a sightless orb instead of the awe-inspiring expression of a glass-eye, and compel him to feed on spoon victuals, who has been accustomed to [illegible] turkey, simply because the victim owes him a certain number of dollars and cents, which he might have lost if he hadn't lent.

If the Parisian court shall decide that man can thus be stripped of his necessary falsities and artistic accessories with impunity, we see no reason that will except woman from the operations of the same decision. If glass-eyes, toupees, and false teeth are legitimate objects of seizure, by what process of law can switches, chignons, paniers, and the multitudinous forms of female adornment escape? Ruined men and wrecked women would go side by side in such questionable shapes that their most intimate friends would not be able to recognize them. When Thackeray drew, with his satirical pencil, the picture of Louis XI. divested of his royal purple and kingly adornments, with such advantages and accessories only as Nature had supplied him with, the whole world laughed at the man whose dignity and character depended so largely upon the adventitious aids of art. And yet Louis XI. was but the type of what we are all coming to, if creditors can take us by the jaw and tell us to hand over our teeth. They might as well go the whole figure, like Shylock, and demand the pound of flesh. We do not believe, however, that such an outrage will be tolerated without protest. We are inclined to the opinion that every man will set his mouth like flint against it, and dispute the right of possession with such Vandals, tooth and nail.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Public attention has been so absorbed by the elections in the three great States last week and by their colossal frauds, that the election and the frauds, to which the little District of Columbia proudly lays claim, have been almost overlooked. At the recent election, the District was to choose a delegate to Congress, besides a Territorial House of Delegates. And an attempt was made by the better class of Republicans to break the power of the Ring in the Board of Public Works, which rules the District, by the election of an independent candidate. But here, as in Pennsylvania and South Carolina, the Ring triumphed, and apparently by the same means. The three daily, four Sunday, and other newspapers in the District are, with one exception, held silent as to its operations, by the distribution among them of $100,000 annually for advertising. The Board employs the votes of eight thousand workmen, and has absolute control of the negroes of the District, not a few of whom are believed to have assisted in the recent extensive railroad building in Pennsylvania.

This Board of Public Works, which thus manipulates the elections, is itself above the power of those with whom it thus interferes. Each of its five members is appointed by the President, as are also the Governor, Secretary, and other members of the Superior branch of the Territorial Government. In the hands of these men is placed arbitrary power over the public improvements of the city, and to make special assessments for special operations, which they alone control, to draw money from the Treasury upon their own warrants, to audit their own accounts, and pay their own bills. They are neither accountable to, nor dependent upon, the people, whose interests, comfort, and property they have in trust. Such irresponsible power could not be safely trusted to the most saintly men, and the consequences have been what might be expected.

Improvements, so-called, of the most extravagant character have been undertaken, the public streets have been uptorn for miles, and expenditures of millions of dollars incurred. Whole squares are rendered impassable at the same time, as visitors to Washington found last winter to their annoyance. To carry out this work a loan was authorized by Congress of $4,000,000. This, by means of gross exaggeration of the value of the property which secured the loan, was sold in Europe at 94 cents on the dollar. The temper in which these gentlemen sway their autocratic power is evidenced by the answers they gave when before the Investigating Committee last winter. When asked why work was begun on so many streets at the beginning of winter, which would necessarily interrupt them, the Vice President of the Board replied that it was because "certain people had fought (us) them ever since the new Government was organized." For other irregular acts no other explanation could be elicited from the members of the Board than that they were done under "the law of necessity." This law is broad enough surely for the District of Columbia or any other despotism.

We hear a great deal about the pains of living, but the pleasures of dying do not seem sufficient to attract many persons. Professor Tyndall has shown, by a somewhat elaborate calculation, that death by lightning is absolutely painless. Yet the ancient matron, racked by rheumatism and professedly aweary of this world of woe, still seeks, during a thunder-storm, the feather-bed or the coal-cellar, as of yore. Mr. Junius Henri Browne has apparently taken a hint from Tyndall's essay, and now attempts to prove that death in every form is a mere form, and quite a pleasant one. He paints a poisoned person as a really enviable being, while a drowning man would be, according to Mr. Browne, extremely foolish to grasp at either straws or more substantial helps. The trouble is, in these cases, that injudicious friends persist in trying to restore the victims to life. A dose of arsenic may be soothing (although we prefer not to take any in ours), but the resulting dose of stomach pump cannot be represented, with any regard for truth, as at all pleasant. So, although persons taken insensible from the water and revived picture their early sensations as dreams of bliss, they agree that getting back to life is exceedingly painful. Mr. Browne says that a fall from a great height causes a painless death; that a soldier struck by bullet or shell "never knows what killed him;" and that even death at the stake is a matter of little consequence. If this essay should gain general credence, the list of suicides ought to show a marked increase. Who would die in his bed after a long, agonizing sickness, when he could take a pleasure trip to the next world?

One of the wonders of the wonderful West has been the ship stranded in the Colorado desert. As the level of this sand-plain is below that of the sea, it has been conjectured that a passage formerly existed from the Pacific to a great lake, and that this vessel floated in and sunk. But who could have built it? The lake must have dried up long before the "missing link" of the Darwinian theory was born from his monkey-mother in Africa. So conjecture has been baffled. The ship was surely there. Its situation in the centre of an impassable morass, ten miles across, prevented any near approach, but a good spy-glass made it easy to be seen. The explanation of the mystery has just been given. In 1861, one Horace Clark decided to establish a ferry across the Colorado, He built a boat, put it on a wagon, and started for the river. A dry season had made the morass apparently passable. He pushed across it and barely got through himself, leaving his mules and wagon somewhere beneath the surface, and his boat resting on top of them. The Indians soon discovered the stranded ship. The story was told to the whites. A scientific expedition plunged into the desert and gazed at the rotting wreck, across five miles of mud. It has been a ten-year marvel,—to the intense delight, doubtless, of Clark, who has been living in Southern California ever since, and has but just told his secret.

The list of Helmbold's creditors contains the names of 286 newspapers, published from the Isthmus of Panama to Newfoundland, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The great druggist seems to have betowed his favors impartially. The *Day's Doings* is done out of a neat little sum, and the San Francisco *Hebrew Observer* and the New York *Observer* will never observe, we fear, the payment of their bills. Should Mr. Helmbold settle his liabilities, he will present the New York *World* with $2,810.45; the *Herald* with $4,909.70; the *Sun* with $7,008.82; and the *Tribune*, with $7,512.95. On his westward way he will draw checks in favor of the Cincinnati press for sums ranging from $33.33 for the *Israelite* to $2,473.20 for the *Commercial.* A heavy draft on his purse will be made in Chicago. He owes the *Union* $175; the *Journal*, $[illegible]; the *Times*, $1,864.41; and THE TRIBUNE, $[illegible]. After all these creditors are appeased, he will still have 265 advertising bills to meet, including one of S. M. Pettingill & Co., for $11,[illegible].

POLITICAL.

West Virginia elects Congressmen Oct. 24.

—One of the issues of the Tennessee canvass is to break up the Convention system, and return to the old plan of independent candidacy.

—The official vote of the Indianapolis district for Congress, compared with 1868, is as follows:

1868.		1872.	
Coburn, Rep.	15,715	Coburn, Rep.	[illegible]
Keightley, Dem.	14,683	McNutt, Liberal	[illegible]
Rep. maj.	1,032	Rep. maj.	[illegible]

—Henry Wilson made last night, at Boston, his ninety-ninth speech in the canvass for the Vice Presidency.

—Congressman Henry D. Foster, the ancient antagonist of John Covode, is beaten for re-election by 689 majority.

—The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention will meet in Harrisburg on the 12th of November, and will probably adjourn to Philadelphia.

—Silas Woodson, the Liberal candidate for Governor of Missouri, has resumed his canvass, although still weak from recent severe illness.

—Senator Schurz has appointments next week in Missouri, at Boonville, Sedalia, Lexington, Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Macon City.

—Among the gentlemen most actively on the stump for Greeley, in New York, are: Amasa J. Parker, Charles B. Sedgwick, William E. Robinson, Emory B. Pottle, James S. Thayer, General H. A. Barnum, Judge Harlow L. Comstock, William B. Ruggles, Judge E. D. Calver, R. O. Perrin, John A. Griswold, John G. Saxe, William A. Beach, and Erastus Brooks, besides Francis Kernan, Chauncy M. Depew, Sam. S. Cox, and others who are candidates. Horatio Seymour is announced for speeches at Lowville, the 21st, and Cooperstown, the 23d.

—The Springfield *Republican* says:

> The Liberals are certainly beginning to revive from Pennsylvania just as they did after the first effects of the Maine purchase of votes were off. They show pluck and vitality, the consciousness of a good cause, and the conviction of a strength not yet developed.

—The great majorities obtained for the Grant ticket in Lawrence, Gallia, Scioto, and other counties bordering on the Ohio River, are significant. They were contiguous to the States from which negroes could be, and were, doubtless, run over in large numbers and colonized for voting purposes. Hamilton County was sounded, but we were on the alert here, and prevented it to any great extent.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—A Washington letter says one effect of Grant's re-election will be to make the party that supports his Administration more solidified and imperious, and more exacting than ever. The writer proceeds:

> So far from pledging himself in his inaugural to retire at the close of his second term, he will be silent on that subject, leaving it to his friends to manage that matter, as they do, for their own benefit. If a second term for General Grant is desirable to them, a third term will be still more so.

—The supporters of the Administration in Florida have fallen to quarreling over the spoils of patronage, and there is a high old row at Jacksonville.

—Ex-Governor Isham G. Harris has taken the stump in East Tennessee, against his old enemy, Andy Johnson.

—Hartranft, in a speech since the election, sent his personal compliments to Forney, Curtin, Billingfelt, Moorhead, and others, in these words:

> A few men, who assumed to be leaders, deserted to the enemy in the heat of the battle, but no one followed them, and their going has given us peace and harmony. One of them now pretends to be for Greeley, another pretends to be for Grant, and another pretends that he don't know whether he is for Grant or Greeley. But one thing is sure; these men stepped outside of the Republican party in order to defeat it, and, so far as I am concerned, they shall stay out, or, if they repent, they must go to the rear, and not assume or try to be leaders.

—Josiah Turner, Jr., whose *Sentinel* printing office at Raleigh was blown up the other morning, is very unpopular with General Grant's party in North Carolina. A correspondent writes:

> He has done more in the last three years to expose the villainies of carpet-baggers and Administration thieves than all the other papers put together. He has been unrelenting, and is hated by the Ring most heartily. They tried to take his life by shooting at him in his office. Eight of them attacked him in the daytime, and his life was saved only by his cool bravery, he being armed with two pistols, which he drew. They have twice shot at his wife. His press was broken only two or three months ago by a carpet-bagger at night, and cost $400 for repairs.

—The greed for Plunder in the Grant party does not alone imperil the National Treasury. It is co-extensive with the possession of Power. The Springfield *Republican* says:

> Although the population of Rockingham County, in New Hampshire, of which Portsmouth and Exeter are the chief towns, has not increased much since 1830, and has actually diminished since 1860, the county tax in the last 42 years has shown a prodigious increase. In 1830, the second year of Jackson's Administration, the tax was but $4,000; this year it is $80,000, or 20 times as great. In 1840, it was $10,000; in 1850, $16,667; in 185[illegible], when the Republicans took possession of the State, about $20,000. In 1860, it was $25,000; under Republican rule for ten years, it ran up to $69,500 in 1870, and now it is $80,000. This does not cover any war expenses, but shows the advance in prices, and the reckless expenditure of the Republican County Ring. And yet the New Hampshire tax-payers are called upon to shudder at the thought of this Republican Ring losing its power.

—The Memphis *Avalanche* says the Hunter ticket in Arkansas was a fraud, concocted by Clayton to deceive and divide the Opposition forces, under the pretence that Governor Hadley had separated from him; and the *Avalanche* adds:

> The Arkansas Grant managers are noted for shrewdness, and the Conservative managers for the absence of that shining political virtue.

—The Norfolk *Virginian* says:

> Whether Mr. Greeley is elected or not, it is plain that the canvass has made the people beyond the Potomac think over the troubles and distresses to which we have been subjected. The New York *Weather-Cock*, commonly known as the *Herald*, cries out in advance for fair treatment toward the white people of the South, and the Greeley campaign has attained this result at least.

—The Houston *Union*, Grant's paid organ in Texas, insists that the Mexican Protectorate will come speedily after Grant is re-elected.

—The Rev. D. S. Starr, of Whitehall, who was nominated as the Bourbon candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, "respectfully declines the honor."

—Senator Allison, of Iowa, disappointed a Des Moines audience, last Wednesday evening, by not coming to time. The Senator has had little heart in the canvass for Grant's re-election.

—There is no faltering in New Jersey. The Liberal press of that State stands squarely up to the fight, and shows no sign of doubt or fear.

—The New York *Times*, in the campaign now happily almost over, has earned for itself a reputation for infamy only surpassed by that of the men in Pennsylvania whom, in its slavish subserviency, it has lauded to the skies. It is the Dalgetty of the American press, and, as such, its paid-for slanders can be passed by, but its brutality, its ignorance, and lack of patriotism, honor, and decency, constitute it a mean critic of even the most ordinary of Americans.—*Forney's Press.*

—The case of Dr. James Prestley, of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose appeal to be restored to membership in the United Presbyterian Church has excited so much interest, will doubtless be settled in the meeting of the Synod, now in session.

O. P. MORTON.

Speech of the Indiana S[enator] Last Evening.

A Fulsome Eulogy of P[resi]dent Grant.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle to Rep[ly to] Mr. Morton To-Night.

A meeting of Republicans of the South [Side], large and respectable one, was held, ye[sterday] evening, at Central Hall, on Twenty-[second] street, the main attraction bing a speech [by Sena]tor O. P. Morton, of Indiana, and an ex[...] song by Lombard. After that sweet sing[...] piped his mercenary lay, and it had been [...] again at how little people can laugh, the S[enator] was introduced and said:

REMARKS OF MR. MORTON.

In accepting an invitation to speak in Chi[cago he] felt it was needless work. They were certain [...] would go for Grant and Oglesby. Still, in pu[rsuance] of a promise to Governor Oglesby, he had com[e...] dress them. They were fighting against a co[alition ...] such things were always unprincipled, made [up] of men of different parties and principles. Thi[s coali]tion was made up only to beat Grant. Dem[ocratic] leaders had been convinced for some time th[ey] could win only by

DIVIDING THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The question was, how was that to be done. O[nly] by putting the Democrats on a Republican pl[atform ...] the other to take influential Republicans as [candi]dates. They had tried to do it with [...] ley and Brown. They found some Rep[ublican] politicians who had lost caste and character, an[d ...] ing to hope for from the party, and they fo[rmed a] coalition with these renegades. It was conce[ded ...] amounted to nothing unless it weakened the p[arty in] Republican States. So the elections had been [watched] eagerly. In Maine the Republicans gain[ed ...] North Carolina nearly 5,000. The coalition had [...] of Pennsylvania, and said that Hartranft was u[n...] lar. But he had been elected by a larger majori[ty than] any Governor for twenty-seven years. The co[alition] bragged of its gains in Ohio, and the German[s ...] and yet it went largely Republican, and wou[ld give] Grant immense majorities. The coalition [...] hard in

INDIANA.

Two years ago the Democrats carried the S[tate by] 2,500. Now, Mr. Hendricks was elected by 1,[...] Republican candidate not getting the full part[y vote,] being falsely charged with drinking. Temp[erance] men had thus elected Hendricks, and Indian[a was a] Republican State, and the Democratic major[ity had] been swept away. It would give Grant 10,000. G[reeley] was dead, and there was no question of it. No [intelli]gent man hoped for his election, though he[...] keep up the show. But

IN ILLINOIS

there was minority representation in electing [Repre]sentatives, and by it the Liberals hoped to fritt[er away] the 50,000 Republican majority and re-elect Tru[mbull.] That was the main object of the fight here. Greeley in his recent speeches had talked of

RECONCILIATION AND PURIFICATION.

He represented the proposed purifiers. If the[y were] the old Democratic politicians, men of sound jud[gment] must determine what chance purification had [with] them. Reconciliation was a pleasant word. He [him]self was for it—no one more. Slandered [...] had been on that point, he had done [...] to promote reconciliation than those who [talked] so much about it. There could be no sound [recon]ciliation except upon correct principles. It [must] come, but it must be in accordance with the prin[ciples] on which the war was fought, and not an aba[ndon]ment of them. Such a reconciliation containe[d the] germ of future evil. Mr. Greeley's reconciliatio[n was] not to the loyal men of the South, white or blac[k, but] to their enemies, the men who carried on that [rebel]lion and had kept the South in anarchy. He [pro]posed to be reconciled with them by giving them [con]trol of the State Governments. They would [not be] reconciled on any other terms. They would not [give] up their hatred till then. Mr. Greeley had scarc[ely a] friend in the South not connected with the Rebe[llion.] A few

REBELS WERE REPUBLICANS,

but not many. Most of the Republicans there [were] loyal white and black men, and the much abused [and] slandered carpet-baggers. If the Rebels had acc[epted] the first terms offered, they would have controll[ed the] State Governments from the beginning, but they w[ould] not. So Congress had to reconstruct with wh[at it] could, blacks, loyal whites, and Northern men, [who] went South with their families to settle there. [They] were denounced as

CARPET-BAGGERS,

and the Northern Democracy repeated the foul [...] These men found themselves regarded as outlaws, [but] yet they were found to be most intelligent me[n, to] whom the work of reconstruction could be entru[sted.] The blacks believed them, and followed them. [They] had been driven out, murdered, and beaten. He [held] the Southern people less responsible for this, tha[n the] leaders of the Northern Democracy. Now, who [was] to be reconciled? The persecuted or the p[erse]cutors? It would come, but security must come [first;] security for life, liberty, and property, [and] when it was found at the South, emigration w[ould] pour in there from the North and Europe. When [that] time came, as it would under a Republican admi[nis]tration, when they had schools and railroads, re[con]ciliation would grow up. But those who denou[nced carpet-ba]ggers and Congressional interference [were] enemies of reconstruction, which was not to be ga[ined] by a trick, but was to be the growth of conditions [not] yet developed. He was more of a friend of re[con]ciliation than these men. When Johnson went o[ut] the Democrats of the North gave the South bad [ad]vice, and there was no security for any man excep[t he] was a rebel. Since General Grant's election, [his] presence at Washington pledged to enforce the l[aws] and Constitution had wrought great changes. [...] demand for

THE KU-KLUX BILL

was urgent, and Mr. Greeley was first in urging [its] passage, and justified it until he became a Democ[ratic] candidate, when he gave a pledge that he would nul[lify] all laws passed for the protection of life at the So[uth,] and yet in one of his recent speeches he had again [jus]tified the Ku-Klux law, and said it had done its w[ork.] So the speaker thought. It was the most beneficen[t law] Congress ever passed, and had saved more blood. [Now] the Liberals denounced it as oppressive and calcul[ated] to put despotic power in the President's hands. Si[nce] Mr. Greeley said the law was good, why did he ple[dge] himself not to enforce it? If repealed, the outra[ges] would begin again. The Ku-Klux were there, o[nly] suspended, and Mr. Greeley's election would ca[ll] them to come to life again. He read Mr. Greeley's [let]ter of acceptance of the Cincinnati nominati[on] to prove that he had pledged himself to nullify the l[aw,] and that he reaffirmed the old doctrine of St[ate] rights. That pledge was understood fully at [the] South. That was all the Ku-Klux asked—to be [let] alone. They had nearly all the arms, the soldi[ers,] education, experience and property, and if the G[ov]ernment withdrew its protecting arm, they would [re]duce the colored man to vassalage, and exile all lo[yal] white men. If Mr. Greeley meant to stand by [his] pledge he was the worse enemy of loyal men. All [Re]publicans who intended to vote for him should th[ink] of that pledge. Why were Davis and Ham[p]ton and Forrest for Greeley. [...] they undergone a general chang[e?] Large bodies of men did not change, and North[ern] Democrats and Southern Ku-Klux had not chang[ed] their sentiments in a year. Democrats, educated [for] twenty-five years in one way, had not changed th[eir] opinions. All they wanted was power; unable to [get] it by fight, they hoped for it by stratagem. Secu[rity] was the

BASIS OF SOUTHERN PROSPERITY,

and reconciliation and the Ku-Klux were the wo[rst] enemies of the South. Grant was far more the fri[end] of the South than Greeley, and his election laid [the] foundation of peace. There could be no true peace [on] the ground that the war was a family fight, wh[ere] both were right, and both wrong. He wanted [the] South to be taught they were wrong, and their c[hil]dren taught that treason was a crime. If they [did] not teach that, it was a potent encouragement to [fu]ture rebellions. The future must understand t[hat] treason was a crime, and that they who maintain[ed] the Government fought for truth and justice, a[nd] their opponents against them. The Liberal talk of [re]conciliation meant to give up the loyal Southern m[en] who were always true to the North.

THE COUNTRY UNDER GRANT

was in better condition than ever before. A ma[n's] wages bought more than ever before. Labor w[as] better rewarded than ever before. Wh[y,] then, did laboring men want [a] change? Why not let well enou[gh] alone? Why run risks and try experiments? Wh[y] were bankers, merchants, and others doing as well [as] now? When as much financial confidence as now [...] They had a better currency. All the banks here sto[od.] No man ever lost a dollar by a Nation[al] Bank; its notes were always good. They had now [a] safe and good currency, while before the war th[ey] could do nothing in New York with Illinois or Indian[a] money. Now that was all done away with. Did th[ey] want to change that? He did not say the system w[as] perfect, and it would doubtless be improved, but th[e] men who made war on National Banks proposed a n[ew] system. No one proposed to go back to the old Sta[te] Bank system. So for the present they had bett[er] stand by what they had. There had been few[er] failures in the last three years than t[he] preceding six. Men had more confidence in o[ne] another. Chicago was rising with such rapidity b[e]cause men had confidence in next year, and feared [no] change, no collapse.

PRIOR TO THE WAR

there were constant panics; after the war he thoug[ht] one would come, but all such fears were over, a[nd] there was no apprehension under the present Admi[nis]tration. People wanted stability. Grant's [...] had nothing to oppose; no measures to [...] The coalition was bankrupt in policy; it co[uld] offer only scandal. The people wanted things to go o[n] as they were. Could the business men risk a chan[ge] of Administration? They could not.

CHICAGO STOOD ON A MAGAZINE.

They built on credit, the rents to pay the mortgage[s;] but a depression would sweep away their appare[nt] prosperity. There were 100,000 people in Chica[go] whose property was not paid for. Could they risk [a] change that might cut off or depreciate labor, mate[rials] and real estate? A decline of 10 per cent in lab[or] would bankrupt many. Their mortgages were [on] record; their receipts would fail and their debts [re]main. This was equally important to Democrat[s.] Any change that depressed labor or real estate wou[ld] ruin thousands. They had a President they could [trust,] one who failed them neither in field or Cabin[et.] They knew they could trust him; that he was firm a[nd] steady. Would they exchange him for the organ of [a] shameless coalition, an eccentric, crotchety, perve[rse] old man? He appealed to them as men of sense. [He]

ALSO APPEALED TO THEIR SELFISH INTERESTS

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ton *Union*, Grant's paid organ in that the Mexican Protectorate will after Grant is re-elected.

D. S. Starr, of Whitehall, who was he Bourbon candidate for Lieu- or of Illinois, "respectfully de- r."

llison, of Iowa, disappointed a Des nce, last Wednesday evening, by time. The Senator has had little nvass for Grant's re-election.

faltering in New Jersey. The of that State stands squarely , and shows no sign of doubt or

ork *Times*, in the campaign now over, has earned for itself a infamy only surpassed by that of nnsylvania whom, in its slavish has lauded to the skies. It is of the American press, and as or slanders can be passed by, but d ignorance, and lack of patriot- nd decency, constitute it a mean e most ordinary of Americans.—

Dr. James Prestley, of Pitts- se appeal to be restored to mem- United Presbyterian Church has interest, will doubtless be set- ing of the Synod, now in ses-

O. P. MORTON.

Speech of the Indiana Senator Last Evening.

A Fulsome Eulogy of President Grant.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle to Reply to Mr. Morton To-Night.

A meeting of Republicans of the South Side, a large and respectable one, was held, yesterday evening, at Central Hall, on Twenty-second street, the main attraction being a speech by Senator O. P. Morton, of Indiana, and an expected song by Lombard. After that sweet singer had poured his mercenary lay, and it had been proved again how little people can laugh, the Senator was introduced and said:

REMARKS OF MR. MORTON.

In accepting an invitation to speak in Chicago he felt it was needless work. They were certain Illinois would go for Grant and Oglesby. Still, in pursuance of a promise to Governor Oglesby, he had come to address them. They were fighting against a coalition. Such things were always unprincipled, made up of different parties and principles. This coalition was made up only to beat Grant. Democratic leaders had been convinced for some time that they could win only by

DIVIDING THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The question was, how was that to be done. One was by getting the Democrats on a Republican platform, and the other to take influential Republicans as candidates. They had tried to do it with Greeley and Brown. They found some Republican politicians who had lost caste and character, and nothing to hope for from the party, and they formed a coalition with these renegades. It was conceded this amounted to nothing unless it weakened the party in Republican States. So the elections had been looked to eagerly. In Maine the Republicans gained; in North Carolina nearly 6,000. The coalition had hopes of Pennsylvania, and said that Hartranft was unpopular. But he had been elected by a larger majority than any Governor for twenty-seven years. The coalition bragged of its gains in Ohio, and the German vote, and yet it went largely Republican, and would give Grant immense majorities. The coalition fought hard in

INDIANA.

Two years ago the Democrats carried the State by 2,500. Now, Mr. Hendricks was elected by 1,000, the Republican candidate not getting the full party vote, being falsely charged with drinking. Temperance men had thus elected Hendricks, and Indiana was a Republican State, and the Democratic majority had been swept away. It would give Grant 10,000. Greeley was dead, and there was no question of it. No intelligent man hoped for his election, though he might keep up the show. But

IN ILLINOIS

there was minority representation in electing representatives, and by it the Liberals hoped to fritter away the 50,000 Republican majority and re-elect Trumbull. That was the main object of the fight here. Mr. Greeley in his recent speeches had talked of

RECONCILIATION AND PURIFICATION.

He represented the proposed purifiers. If they were the old Democratic politicians, men of sound judgment must determine what chance purification had with them. Reconciliation was a pleasant word. He himself was for it—no one more. Slandered as he had been on that point, he had done more to promote reconciliation than those who talked so much about it. There could be no sound reconciliation except upon correct principles. It would come, but it must be in accordance with the principles on which the war was fought, and not an abandonment of them. Such a reconciliation contained the germ of future evil. Mr. Greeley's reconciliation was not to the loyal men of the South, white or black, but to their enemies, the men who carried on that rebellion and had kept the South in anarchy. He proposed to be reconciled with them by giving them the control of the State Governments. They would not be reconciled on any other terms. They would not give up their hatred till then. Mr. Greeley had scarcely a friend in the South not connected with the Rebellion. A few

REBELS WERE REPUBLICANS,

but not many. Most of the Republicans there were loyal white and black men, and the much abused and slandered carpet-baggers. If the Rebels had accepted the first terms offered, they would have controlled the State Governments from the beginning, but they would not. So Congress had to reconstruct with what it could, blacks, loyal whites, and Northern men, who went South with their families to settle there. They were denounced as

CARPET-BAGGERS,

and the Northern Democracy repeated the foul cry. These men found themselves regarded as outlaws, and yet they were found to be most intelligent men to whom the work of reconstruction could be entrusted. The blacks believed them, and followed them. Many had been driven out, murdered, and beaten. He held the Southern people less responsible for this than the leaders of the Northern Democracy. Now, who were to be reconciled? The persecuted or the persecutors? It would come, but security must come first; security for life, liberty, and property, and when it was found at the South, emigration would pour in there from the North and Europe. When that time came, as it would under a Republican administration, when they had schools and railroads, reconciliation would grow up. But those who denounced carpet-baggers and Congressional interference were enemies of reconstruction, which was not to be gained by a trick, but was to be the growth of conditions not yet developed. He was more of a friend of reconciliation than these men. When Johnson went over, the Democrats of the North gave the South bad advice, and there was no security for any man except he was a rebel. Since General Grant's election, his presence at Washington pledged to enforce the laws and Constitution had wrought great changes. The demand for

THE KU-KLUX BILL

was urgent, and Mr. Greeley was first in urging its passage, and justified it until he became a Democratic candidate, when he gave a pledge that he would nullify all laws passed for the protection of life at the South, and yet in one of his recent speeches he had again justified the Ku-Klux law, and said it had done its work. So the speaker thought. It was the most beneficent act Congress ever passed, and had saved more blood. Yet the Liberals denounced it as oppressive and calculated to put despotic power in the President's hands. Since Mr. Greeley said the law was good, why did he pledge himself not to enforce it? If repealed, the outrages would begin again. The Ku-Klux were there, only suspended, and Mr. Greeley's election would cause them to come to life again. He read Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance of the Cincinnati nomination, to prove that he had pledged himself to nullify the law, and that he reaffirmed the old doctrine of State rights. That pledge was understood fully at the South. That was all the Ku-Klux asked—to be let alone. They had nearly all the arms, the soldiers, education, experience and property, and if the Government withdrew its protecting arm, they would reduce the colored man to vassalage, and exile all loyal white men. If Mr. Greeley meant to stand by his pledge he was the worse enemy of loyal men. All Republicans who intended to vote for him should think of that pledge. Why were Davis and Hampton and Forrest for Greeley. Had they undergone a general change? Large bodies of men did not change, and Northern Democrats and Southern Ku-Klux had not changed their sentiments in a year. Democrats, educated for twenty-five years in one way, had not changed their opinions. All they wanted was power; unable to get it by fight, they hoped for it by stratagem. Security was the

BASIS OF SOUTHERN PROSPERITY,

and reconciliation and the Ku-Klux were the worst enemies of the South. Grant was far more the friend of the South than Greeley, and his election laid the foundation of peace. There could be no true peace on the ground that the war was a family fight, where both were right, and both wrong. He wanted the South to be taught they were wrong, and their children taught that treason was a crime. If they did not teach that, it was a potent encouragement to future rebellions. The future must understand that treason was a crime, and that they who maintained the Government fought for truth and justice, and their opponents against them. The Liberal talk of reconciliation meant to give up the loyal Southern men who were always true to the North.

THE COUNTRY UNDER GRANT

was in better condition than ever before. A man's wages bought more than ever before. Labor was better rewarded than ever before. Why, then, did laboring men want to change? Why not let well enough alone? Why run risks and try experiments? When were bankers, merchants, and others doing as well as now? When was much financial confidence as now? They had better currency. All the banks here stood the test. No man ever lost a dollar by a National Bank; its notes were always good. They had now a safe and good currency, while before the war they could do nothing in New York with Illinois or Indiana money. Now that was all done away with. Did they want to change that? He did not say the system was perfect, and it would doubtless be improved, but the men who made war on National Banks proposed a new system. No one proposed to go back to the old State bank system. So for the present they had better let it stay what they had. There had been fewer failures in the last three years than the preceding six. Men had more confidence in one another. Chicago was rising with such rapidity because men had confidence in next year, and feared no panic, no collapse.

PRIOR TO THE WAR

there were constant panics; after the war he thought they would come, but all such fears were over, and there was no apprehension under the present Administration. People wanted stability. Grant's domination had nothing to oppose; no measures to offer. The coalition was bankrupt in policy; it could only raise scandal. The people wanted things to go on as they were. Could the business men risk a change of Administration? They could not.

CHICAGO STOOD ON A MAGAZINE.

They built on credit, the rents to pay the mortgages, and a depression would sweep away their apparent prosperity. There were 100,000 people in Chicago whose property was not paid for. Could they risk a change that might cut off or depreciate labor, materials and real estate? A decline of 10 per cent in labor would bankrupt many. Their mortgages were of record; their receipts would fail and their debts remain. This was equally important to Democrats. Any change that depressed labor or real estate would ruin thousands. They had a President they could rely upon, who failed them neither in field or Cabinet. They knew they could trust him; that he was firm and steady. Would they exchange him for the organ of the coalition, an eccentric, crotchety, perverse man? He appealed to them as men of sense.

HE APPEALED TO THEIR SELFISH INTERESTS

as well as their patriotism. The peculiar condition of Chicago made it insanity for them to run any risks in financial matters. For years Greeley had favored the resumption of specie payment. The speaker three years ago favored gradual resumption, and was taken to task by Mr. Greeley. If he was elected President and tried to carry out his policy, it would utterly bankrupt Chicago, ruin business men, and stop building, and the man who could not understand it had not as much brain as an oyster. [Frantic applause.] They would return to specie payment, but gradually, safely, imperceptibly, and when they got there they would stay there, and there would be no further suspension.

MR. GREELEY'S ELECTION MEANT WAR

on the National Banks, the impairment of their credit, a contraction of their issues, and a scarcity of money, with a decline in prices when men could not buy or sell. They wanted no contraction of currency now. No banks could stand a constant warfare, which inevitably led to contraction. In Congress he had resisted every attempt to contract the currency; it was not too great now. What they wanted was stability. Greeley's election involved the sale of the gold reserve in the Treasury. Any intelligent man knew when it was sold they were at the mercy of the gold gamblers. It was Boutwell's reserve that kept gold down—it was the governor to the engine. Men dared not gamble in gold when

THE GOVERNMENT RUINED THEM.

Sell the reserve, and they could run gold up as they had done again and again, to 60 per cent, and derange prices, and destroy business. The man who wanted to pay out the reserve were ignorant, or helping the gamblers. This Administration had paid $360,000,000 of the debt, and greatly reduced the interest, and Congress had cut down taxes $141,000,000. Were not these great results? They were secured by economy, retrenchment, and the

HONEST COLLECTION OF THE REVENUES.

There had never been a purer Administration than this. There were bad men in all parties, but that was a pure party which punished its evil doers. General Grant had been specially distinguished for the promptness with which he arraigned men guilty of malfeasance. All crimes were exposed now, not hidden as formerly. More men were tried, but not because there were more thieves. It was said one-fourth the revenues were stolen. It was not true to the extent of one-half of 1 per cent.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

report referred to a system of things which had always existed in this country; and, in a supplementary report, they had set Mr. Trumbull and others right. The speaker had called attention early to that passage, and denied its correctness. Mr. Trumbull then said it referred to the whole system, and was now giving it a different version.

THE TROUBLES WITH ENGLAND

had been settled in our favor. That was a great thing, on account of the money, and the settlement of the troubles, which made business men nervous, since there was always a possibility of war. Now, we were at peace with the world, to whom we had shown how arbitration could be made a substitute for war. The despot, Grant, had done more to stop war than any predecessor. The English treaty was his idea, the outcome of his profound common-sense, of which he had more in a minute than Sumner or Schurz in a day. The General made a thing plain in a few words. It was even denied he was

NOT A GREAT MILITARY MAN.

When the fashionable Generals failed, he had come on and crushed the rebellion, and the people owed him more than any man living—he was the Savior of the Country. Grant had done it more service than all his denouncers, who could stand between the lakes and the Gulf. They talked of putting him out, and putting in a man who for fifteen years had been a Fourierite, and wanted everything owned in common. Such a man was not fit to be President. For ten years he had been the laughing stock of the farmers. He had advised the farmers in the Wabash Valley to plough deep and irrigate, but possibly he read them a speech prepared for Colorado. He would not undertake to answer the calumnies against Grant and his advisers—life was too short. But, if true, what of it? The people flourished as never before. Their interests were better cared for than ever before. But ninety-nine-hundredths of

WHAT WAS SAID OF GRANT WAS UNTRUE.

If they would consult their own interests, and those of the country, they would stand by the Administration and the Republican party, by the gallant soldier of the armies and that gallant son of Illinois, Governor Oglesby.

TO-NIGHT.

This evening, Hon. J. R. Doolittle will reply to the above speech, at Central Hall.

CHICAGO CHRISTIAN UNION.

Annual Meeting of the Members Last Evening.

Reports of the Finance, Library, Lecture and Other Committees.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Christian Union was held last evening, President David Gage in the chair. There was also present nearly all the officers and a very large proportion of the members of the Union.

FINANCIAL.

The Finance Committee's report was presented as the first business. It showed the following figures: The receipts were $3,728, being $1,000 from the Boston donation, $1,775 from life membership, $677 from subscriptions, and $326 from donations. The amount on hand, after paying all claims against the Union, was $67.12. The report was accepted.

ROOMS.

The Committee on Rooms presented a report, embracing a concise history of the various rooms occupied by the Union during the year. The Union had engaged rooms on the corner of Madison and Green streets for a West Side branch.

LECTURES.

The Committee on Lectures reported that the free lectures and instruction had been very successful. The class in English literature had been very instructive through the labors of Rev. D. Swing and Mr. Crofut. To the Rev. Mr. Doble, Mr. and Mrs. Wendte were due great praise for their labors, as also to Mrs. Sarah E. Hubbard and Fred. Root. These ladies and gentlemen donated their services, and the Directors took the present opportunity of thanking them. During the year there had been a series of unsectarian religious services at Standard Hall, which afforded a large number of young people an opportunity of enjoying unsectarian religious worship. A similar series has been decided upon for the ensuing year, and were inaugurated last Sunday by the Rev. Dr. Collyer. The report was accepted.

RELIEF AND AID.

The Committee on Aid and Relief presented a report. The Committee had done all that lay in their power for the alleviation of want and suffering, in many forms, such as finding employment for men and women, temporary payment of board, payments on sewing machines, and so forth. The Employment Bureau feature of the Committee's work would be brought out in the coming year in a manner which, through the chaotic condition of the city during the past year, was impossible.

THE LIBRARY.

The Committee on Library and Periodicals reported that, at the time of the foundation of the library, the idea of a free public library for the city was conceived, and contributions were solicited. There were now on the shelves of the library about 1,800 volumes, of which 270 were religious; 525 works of fiction and history. There were also taken 32 monthlies, 20 weeklies, and 25 dailies.

REPORT OF MR. CARPENTER.

A special report was presented by Mr. George W. Carpenter. He said that on his election on July 7, 1872, there were only 453 members, consisting of 8 life members, 54 subscription members, and 391 annual members. The increase in membership since had been steady, and there were at the present time 50 life members, 77 subscription members, 525 annual members, making a total of 652 members. Life members paid $100, subscription members $5, and annual members $1. Soon after the Board of Directors thought it best to do something for the permanent fund, and the life memberships were solicited upon the proposition that one-half $50 should be laid aside, and only the interest used from year to year, and one-half be used in new enterprises and current expenses. The proposition had been well received. Since July 7 there had been secured forty-two life members at $100, amounting to $4,200. This gives $2,100 for the permanent fund, and $2,100 for current expenses. Only $1,250 had been collected on account, leaving a balance collectable of $2,950. Deducting $2,100, to be laid aside, there were $850 to meet present wants. This would do to furnish the West Side rooms and pay outstanding accounts against the Union. With Mr. Pullman's $5,000 donated, and the amount laid aside from life memberships, there was secured $7,100 for the permanent fund, which would soon amount to $10,000. The report recommended the augmentation of the library by some standard books, especially by Encyclopædias; $200 judiciously expended would add greatly to its usefulness.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Chair presented the following report of the election of officers:

President—George M. Pullman.
First Vice President—Charles Hall.
Second Vice President—Henry Booth.
Treasurer—W. F. Coolbaugh.
Corresponding Secretary—C. W. Wendte.
Recording Secretary—G. N. Carpenter.
Directors—For three years:—C. H. S. Mixer, L. L. Cohen, Geo. B. Carpenter, G. W. Montgomery. For two years—W. A. Stanton, C. C. Bonney, J. H. Roberts, G. F. Root. For one year—S. A. Briggs, L. L. Mills, M. B. Smith, W. E. Doggett.

The report was accepted.

THE RETIRING PRESIDENT.

Mr. Montgomery, on behalf of the retiring Board of Directors, paid a high compliment to Mr. Gage for his services during the past year, and proposed a vote of thanks. It was agreed to, and ordered spread on the records, when the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Gage is one of the Trustees of the permanent Board, and will remain so. The other Trustees are Professor David Swing and George M. Pullman.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

Addresses from the Liberal Committees of Pennsylvania and Missouri.

PENNSYLVANIA.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

We have lost a battle, but the field should not be surrendered. Fraud has held high carnival in Philadelphia, and paralyzed our ranks throughout the State, but the insolent triumph should renew every friend of regenerated Government to increased exertions. The official vote, declared in Philadelphia, has not even the semblance of correctness. The officers charged with the returns, at the meeting of the return judges, were not sworn. The returns were read off without opportunity for examination. The computation of the vote was not made out, and the papers were not subsequently taken to the office where the law required they should be, but elsewhere, for final manipulation. By this process, practiced in open defiance of law and public decency, the candidate on the State ticket who received the lowest number of votes is returned as having a larger vote than his associates. We had no power to purge the fraudulent registration of this city—no authority to restrain illegal votes—and now have no tribunal adequate to the punishment of election officers and others who conspired to pollute the ballot-box.

Yet the principles involved in this contest will not perish by a temporary defeat in Pennsylvania, whether honest or fraudulent. The nation is the battle-ground of reform, and even without Pennsylvania right may achieve victory in November. Pennsylvania may not be able to give her electoral vote to vindicate self-government, but she must not be voiceless in the struggle. Her people must manfully stand by their principles and organization. The necessity for the exercise of the independent power of the people in this State is made doubly imperative by the means employed to defeat us on Tuesday last, and he is unworthy of the blessings of liberty who would withhold his every effort because local or temporary defeat is probable. This battle of Reform will be won. It may not be this year, but surely in the near future. It appeals to every friend of national peace and purity, to every votary of State and universal regeneration, and to every citizen who values the sanctity of the elective franchise. There must be no faltering in the ranks. Let the friends of Horace Greeley and the principles he represents everywhere perfect their organization at once. We can deserve victory in Pennsylvania, and that may save the nation. It will certainly save our cause from dishonor and assure us early triumph.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.
A. K. MCCLURE,
Chairman Liberal Republican State Committee.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1872.

MISSOURI.

HEADQUARTERS LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12, 1872.

Liberal Republicans of Missouri:

It rests with you to complete the victory which elections in other States clearly promise. One hundred and eighty-four electoral votes are needed to elect the Presidential candidate of the Liberal movement commenced by you. Of these 181 are already secured beyond reasonable doubt by the result of recent elections, while in six other States, casting fifty-seven electoral votes, the Liberal candidate has every prospect of success. The Administration and the dominant faction have concentrated all their power of discipline and resources of corruption upon the great States which have formed the very backbone of the Republican party. Yet even there they have met with defeat in Indiana, with staggering loss in Ohio, and have held Pennsylvania only by such alarming and palpable frauds as must rouse the indignation of honest citizens.

The majority of 54,000 in Georgia, where the largest preceding vote showed a majority of only 26,863, and the fact that a large proportion of the colored voters now support the Liberal ticket, clearly prove that every Southern State, except North Carolina, South Carolina, and Mississippi, will give its electoral votes to Mr. Greeley. In spite of the recent election, carried by importations which can hardly be repeated in the general contest, North Carolina seems likely to cast her votes for the same good cause of reconciliation and peace. Without it, 98 votes are secured from the Southern States.

Gains of 3 3-18 per cent in Vermont, 2 9-10 per cent in Maine, and recent elections in Connecticut, show that New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and probably New Hampshire, will be carried by the Liberal ticket. In New York a gain of only 2¼ per cent is needed, and the known strength of the Liberal candidate leaves no room to doubt that the State will give him a heavy majority. In spite of the most desperate efforts, Indiana has also been carried, and as its majority of 961 in October, 1868, was followed by a majority of 9,572 for the same ticket in November in that year, so its hundreds for Hendricks on Thursday last will now be followed by thousands for Greeley. To these add Nevada, carried by Democrats without aid in 1870, and Missouri, in which the Liberal movement has been already victorious, and our ticket may now count upon eighty-three Northern votes, or one hundred and eighty-one in all—only three less than the number required to elect. Yet North Carolina remains with ten votes, New Hampshire with five, Wisconsin with ten, Minnesota with five, California with six, and Illinois with twenty-one, and in each of these States victory seems highly probable, while the tremendous gains already made in Ohio prompt our friends to work with redoubled energy and hope for the contest in November. Fifty thousand German voters in Illinois are moving under the lead of Koerner, and 35,000 in Wisconsin, with a majority of only 10,000 to overcome, listen with indignation to the shameful abuse of their favorite countryman, once a citizen of that State, and now a Senator from Missouri. In Hamilton County, Ohio, there are but 12,000, and yet that county now shows a Liberal gain of 10,045, compared with the last full vote.

To elect Mr. Greeley, to secure reconciliation and peace to our land, there is needed therefore only that resolute and well-directed effort which patriotic men, inspired by a sacred purpose, will not fail to make. If that purpose had been absent before, the recent gigantic frauds would supply it. For the first time in our Republic, a State of the largest class has been completely captured by organized swindling and corruption. Failing with the honest voters, the ruling power has opened the prison doors and brought up its reserves from the Penitentiary. Pennsylvania has not given a majority of 18,000 for either party in any contested election since 1860. Thousands of Republicans joined the Liberal cause, under the lead of the favorite war Governor, Curtin, and thousands more, though favoring Grant, revolted against the attempt to enslave the State to a band of plunderers. Yet thirty thousand majority, if not cast, was at least returned, for the candidate of the corruptionists. If fraud so palpable and startling as this does not rouse the citizens in all the States to overwhelm, with swift and stern vengeance, the party which has thus forcibly violated the virtue of a great State, we may well ask if self-government is a lost art.

Missouri will not hesitate. The contest of 1870 proved that her citizens could neither be bought nor cheated. Local dissensions do not lessen the longings of our people to achieve for other States, unhappy, impovished, distracted and imploring, the priceless blessings of peace, prosperity, kindly-feeling and genuine reconciliation which Liberalism has given to us. A registration larger by many thousands than ever before, and larger especially in counties where disfranchisement was most severe, already proves that a great multitude, enfranchised by our victory in 1870, will now join us to secure throughout the nation justice, equal rights, and peace. We have slept in the confidence of easy victory, and friends elsewhere have been told that Grant may carry this State. It is time to tell them that they do not know Missouri. Let North Carolina or New Hampshire, Wisconsin or glorious Illinois, Minnesota or California, but keep pace with the unpurchasable Keystone State of the West, and justice, purity, humanity, and peace will surely triumph in November.

By order of the State Committee.

EDWARD W. TITTMANN, Chairman,
E. S. FOSTER, Secretary,
W. M. GROSVENOR,
Sub-Committee.

The Other Side of a Ku-Klux Outrage.

Charles E. Tayler, Professor of Latin in Wake Forest College, N. C., says that last Christmas, D. S. Ramsour, a student, 17 years of age, came to his room, and told him that a warrant was out against the said student for conspiracy and murder. Ramsour explained, "with much feeling and youthful ingenuousness," that some time before he had, with a few companions, ridden a few miles in the night, and returned without molesting any one. "This was done," says Professor Tayler, "in that spirit of frolic, or desire for adventure, which would lead any boy of his age to do the same." On the night of Dec. 30, 1871, the College was surrounded by United States troops, and the lad taken from the hall of his debating society and hurried off to Columbia, S. C. He was kept in prison without trial until April. Then the charge of murder was struck out of the indictment, and then Ramsour, by advice of his lawyer, pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiracy, *i. e.*, he did not deny riding with his companions on the night in question. There appears to have been no evidence that Ramsour committed any crime whatever, and "conspiracy" is a very loose and indefinite word. Ramsour, however, was sentenced to eight years' confinement in the Penitentiary, and fined $100. He is now in the State Penitentiary at Albany; he will be discharged, unless he dies or is pardoned, in April, 1880, when he will be 25 years old, his hopes of an education all gone, his whole life blasted. He is a member, his father is a deacon of the Baptist church, and Prof. Taylor bears witness that "his conduct while a student was most exemplary."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Money more active. The bulk of loans were at 7 per cent, closing at 4 to 6. A sale of $1,000,000 by the Treasury tended to lighten the rate. Sterling dull and steady. Prime 60 day, 108¾; sight at 108⅞.

Gold firm on light dealings and renewed shipments. Prices ranged from 112⅞ to 113¼. From 2 per cent to 1-64 was paid for use late in the day, and 2 per cent paid for carrying. Clearings $41,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $156,000. Exports to-day, $200,000.

Governments quiet and steady. Southern securities strong, with an advance in Tennessees and South Carolinas. The disappointment at the rate of the Bank of England not been reduced caused a flurry in stocks. The market opened weak, with a great pressure to sell, and prices declined from ½ to 2½ per cent on large business. Pacific Mail and Western Union led in the decline, and these two stocks were called the laundry of the Stock Exchange, owing to the large amount of cash sales being made. It is said there were over 30,000 shares of Western Union washed to-day. Rock Island declined 1½; Erie 1¼, and Union Pacific 1 per cent. Wabash was weak on reported sales by Drew. Subsequently there was a rally, the market nearly recovering the decline. At the final close prices were off from ⅛ to ½ from the highest point of the afternoon, and the market left off feverish and unsettled.

Sterling exchange, 108¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	116⅛	Coupons, '67	114⅞
Coupons, '62	115⅜	Coupons, '68	114¾
Coupons, '64	115⅜	New 5s	110⅜
Coupons, '65	115⅜	10-40s	108⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅛	Currency 6s	113⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¼	Virginias, old	44
Tennessee, old	74	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessee, new	74	North Carolinas, new	19
Virginias, new	51		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St. Paul pfd.	76
W. U. Tel.	77	Wabash	71⅝
Quicksilver	43¾	Wabash pfd.	85
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	86½	Terre Haute	15
American Express	71	Terre Haute pfd.	40
United States Ex.	79	Chicago & Alton	111¼
Pacific Mail	85¾	C. & A. pfd.	115
New York Central	92⅜	O. & M.	45⅞
Erie	49¾	C., C. & C.	88½
Erie pfd.	72¾	C., B. & Q.	137⅝
Harlem	110	Lake Shore	91⅞
Harlem pfd.	120	Indiana Central	34
Michigan Central	116	Illinois Central	127
Pittsburgh	88¾	Un. Pacific stocks	39⅝
Northwestern	78	U. P. bonds	85¾
N. W. pfd.	88¾	Cen. Pacific bonds	99
Rock Island	111	Del., Lack & W.	91⅞
N. J. Cen.	101¼	B., H. & Erie	8⅞
St. Paul	55¾		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17—11 a. m.—Flour, 31s. Winter wheat, 11s 10d; spring wheat, 11s 6d@12s 3d; white wheat, 13s@13s 2d. Corn, 29s 3d. Pork, 55s. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—2 p. m.—Markets quiet and steady, but unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—5 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Consols—Money 92¼; account, 92¼. Bonds of '65, 91¼; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 87⅝; new 5s, 88¾; Erie, 40¼. Bullion in Bank of England decreased £393,000.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 9¾d; Orleans, 10¼d. Sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady. Red winter wheat, 11s 10d. Flour, 31s. Corn, 29s 3d. Cheese, 63s. Bacon unchanged.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 1 car reported to arrive, 765, making total supply for week thus far 6,654, or 392 cars, against 429 last week. The market opened at 1½c decline on all grades, common stock being neglected; about 1,400 disposed of. Sales: 460 Indiana steers, averaging 1,013@1,365, at $5.00@6.25; 35 Indiana stockers, averaging 948 lbs, at $4.25; 208 Ohio steers, averaging 1,096@1,415 lbs, at $5.15@7.00; 112 Illinois steers, averaging 1,292 lbs, at $6.25; 7 s do, averaging 1,339 lbs, at $6.00; 125 Texans, averaging 997@1,116 lbs, at $4.00; 55 Michigan steers, averaging 1,153@1,353 lbs, at $4.12½@5.15; 34 Michigan stockers, averaging 927@1,144 lbs, at $3.50@4.37½; 49 Michigan cows and heifers, averaging 1,102 lbs, at $4.50; 32 Canadian oxen, averaging 1,435 lbs, at $4.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 1,200, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,800, against 14,800 last week. Market lively. Canada lambs, $7.00 @7.37½; Canada sheep, $5.00@5.75; Western sheep, $4.75@5.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 20,600, against 23,900 last week. Market dull and 10@15c per cwt. off. Quality good. Sales to-day, 102 Michigan, averaging 184 lbs, at $4.75; 28 do, averaging 270 lbs, at $5.00.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—BEEVES—Fresh receipts, 97 cars, or 1,676 head, making 3,617 since Monday, against 2,791 same time last week. Market slow and weak at 9½@13½c per lb for poorest to best native steers, and 11¼@8¼c for common to fair Texans. Sales include 6 cars of Virginia cattle, 7¼ cwt, 11¼@13½c per lb; 6 cars Kentucky steers, 7¾ cwt, 11¼@13½c; 7 cars do, 7½ cwt, 11@12½c; 7 cars do, 7 cwt, 10@11c; 2 cars do, 5¾ cwt, 9½c per lb to dress 55 lbs to 100 gross; 6 cars fat Illinois steers, strong 7 cwt, 12¼c; 2 cars ordinary do, 6¼ cwt, 10¼c; 4 cars fat Missouri steers, 7¾ cwt, 12c, and 4 cars Texans, 5 cwt, 7¼c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 14 cars, or 2,900 head, making 8,753 since Monday. The increased firmness noticed yesterday was not sustained and trade was dull at 5@7c ℔ lb for sheep, and 6¼@8¼c for lambs.

SWINE—Arrivals, 68 cars, or 7,000 hogs, making 18,084 since Monday, against 20,774 last week. Both live and dressed hogs easier at 5¼@5¾c ℔ lb, and the latter at 6¾@7¼c.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—CATTLE—A shade more active, except for common stock, which is a trifle lower. The very best on sale to-day, 6¾@7¼c; that generally rated first-class, 5@6¼c; medium to good, fair quality, 4@5c; receipts, 3,431; sales, 2,839.

SHEEP—Fair demand; slight decline at 5¾@6¼c; receipts, 5,552.

HOGS—Firm; in good demand at 6¾@7c; receipts, 8,163.

Allegheny Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17.—CATTLE—Slow arrivals; fair to best, 6¾@6¾c; stockers, 3@3¾c. Prospects slow.

SHEEP—Market dull; arrivals very heavy; best, 5¼ @5¾c; medium, 4½@5c; common, 3¾@4c. Prospects bad.

HOGS—Market dull; arrivals heavy; Philadelphia, $5.10@5.20; Yorkers, $4.55@4.60. Prospects dull.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—COTTON—In active demand and firm at 19¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active; receipts, 12,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.40 common to good extra, $7.00@7.30; good to choice $7.35 @8.10; white wheat extra, $8.10@9.45; St. Louis, $8.10 @11.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat irregular and unsettled; receipts, 180,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.38@1.39; No. 3 spring, $1.41@1.43; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.52@1.53; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.56 @1.59; No. 3 do, $1.64; No. 2 and No. 3 Chicago spring mixed, $1.49¾; winter red Western, $1.58@1.65; amber, $1.67@1.75. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn opened heavy and lower, and closed a little firmer; receipts, 134,000 bu; steamer Western, mixed 63¼@64c; sail do, 64¼@65¼c. Oats scarce and firmer with fair trade demand; receipts, 21,000 bu; black Western 42@44c; new mixed Western, 45 @46c; old do 45¼@48¼c; new white, 48@52c.

WHISKEY—In fair demand and firm at 92c.

GROCERIES—Unchanged. Coffee in fair demand; Rio, 14@18c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8¾@9¼c; Cuba, 8¾@9¼c; Havana, 8@10c. Rice 7½@8¼c. Butter in good demand; Western, 10@16c. Cheese steady at 11@14½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13¼@13¼c; refined, 26@26½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 62½@63c.

PROVISIONS—Pork excited and higher; mess, $15.00; prime, $11.50; prime mess, $13.75. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard quiet; No. 1 to prime steam, 8¼@8¾c; kettle, 9¼@9¼c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 17.—COTTON—Quiet and firm; low middling, 17¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and corn meal quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Active; demand and stock very small. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¼c; no clear rib in market; clear sides, 12¼c.

HOGS—4@4¼c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; red, $1.51@1.57; white, $1.68@1.72. Corn quiet at 41@42c. Rye, oats and barley quiet and unchanged.

OILS—Quiet.

LARD—Heavy; city kettle offered at 8c; light stock of steam, 7¾c; sales of summer, 7¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $14.60. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon firm; shoulders, jobbing, 7¾@7¼c; large sales clear rib, 11¼@11¾c; clear sides, jobbing, 12c.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.40@4.60.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet. Corn dull; 62c. Barley in moderate demand; Canada, $1.06.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.19; No. 2, $1.14. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 32c. Oats steady; No. 2, 24¼c. Rye dull, and a shade lower; No. 1, 51¼c. Barley firm; No. 2, 66½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 16½c; Oswego, 24c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 82,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 165,000 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 17.—COTTON—Dull; middling, 18¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, no sales. Corn, market bare. Oats dull; 37@40c.

HAY—Scarce.

BRAN—Active; $20.50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 8¼ @8¾c; clear rib, 13c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak but not quotably lower. Wheat steady for good grades, low grades dull and drooping; No. 2 spring, $1.16; No. 3 fall, $1.70; No. 2 held, $1.88. Corn dull and unchanged, mixed, 28¼@29c. Oats easier; No. 2, 25¼@26c. Barley steady for best grades; Iowa spring 75@80c. Rye nothing doing.

WHISKEY—Dull; small lots 89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower at $15.25. Bulk meats quiet; loose shoulders, 6¼c. Bacon lower; shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib, 11¼c; clear sides, 11¾c; order lots ¼c higher. Lard quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.00@4.7..

CATTLE—Steady; prime to extra, $5.00@6.00.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm; no mess pork, bulk meats, hams or city rendered lard here; small supply of bacon here; shoulders held at 7½@7¾c; clear rib, 12@12¼c; clear sides, 12¾@12¾c, packed.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat inactive and nominal. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 47c; low mixed, 46c. Oats steady; No. 1, 33c; No. 2, 31c.

PETROLEUM—Refined firm and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1.70; No. 1, $1.60@1.61¼; amber, $1.41@1.42. Corn steady at 45¼c. Oats, 34c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, but lower; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.80; No. 2 do, $1.69; amber Michigan, $1.49¾; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.62; No. 1 red, $1.51; No. 2 do, $1.41@1.41¼. Corn in fair demand, but lower; high mixed, 42; low mixed 41c; Michigan, 42c; no grade, 40½c. Oats steady; No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 29¼c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7½@8c; Oswego, 16@17c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 13,000.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm and active; sales, 60,000 bu of Port Washington, Sheboygan, and Green Bay Club at $1.45. Corn dull; buyers at 52c; held at 52¾@53c. Oats dull; sales, 6,000 bu Toledo at 38c.

FREIGHTS—Corn shipped at 12c; wheat, 13¾@14c; asking 12½c for corn now.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $4.50@5.00; extra, $5.75@6.75. Wheat firmer; Western red, $1.67@1.73; amber, $1.75@1.85. Rye, 78@80c. Corn dull; yellow, 65@66c; mixed Western, 65@65¼c. Oats firmer; new white, 44@47c.

WHISKEY—94c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 18½@18½c; refined, 25¼@25½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; choice amber, $1.95@2.05. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 63¼@64c. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye quiet; 75@85c.

PROVISIONS—Very quiet; stock very light, prices unchanged. Butter—Choice Western roll scarce and higher at 25@26c, 25@26c.

WHISKEY—Firm; 93¼c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Oats quiet. BRAN—Dull and lower, at $1.10. Others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 122@122¼; sight, ¼ discount; gold, 113.

COTTON—Active; sales of 5,500 bales good ordinary at 18@18½c; low middling, 18¾@18¾c; middling, 19¼@19¼c; middling Orleans, 19¼@19¾c. Receipts, 7,286 bales. Exports, Havre, 7,976; coastwise, 705. Stock, 70,924.

River and Canal News.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 17.—RIVER—Arrived—Nothing. Departed—Steamer Shoofly, light, to take canalboat Monte Christo, light, from Peru to Lake Depue; propellor Whale with her barge Friendship, with light load of salt for Henry.

CANAL—Passed in—Nothing. Passed out—Propeller Whale with her barge Friendship with light load of salt for Henry; Ontario loaded with lumber for La-Salle.

Eight feet and nine inches of water on the miter side of Lock fifteen.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 17.—PASSED UP—Props Vanderbilt, Hackett; barks Cavalier, L. C. Woodruff, Emma Coyne; schrs Richard Winslow, Harrison, Selkirk, Libbie Nau, Winnie Wing, American, Lady Dufferin, Weber, M. Sisuson, Pathfinder, Golden Rule, H. Howard.

PASSED DOWN—Stmr Keewenaw; props Cleveland, Inter-Ocean; bark Sunnyside; schrs Philo Scoville, M. Egan, Joseph Paige, Donaldson, T. Y. Avery, David Stewart.

WIND—South.

DETROIT, Oct. 17—EVENING—PASSED UP—Props Tweed, Cowle; schrs Griswold, Tilden, J. N. Foster.

PASSED DOWN—Props Annie Young, Tempest; schrs Penokee, Thomas Ferry, Kate Gillett.

WIND—South.

LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

ILLINOIS.

The gentlemen named below will speak at the times and places designated:

SENATOR TRUMBULL.
Cairo, Alexander County, Saturday, Oct. 19.
Marion, Williamson County, Monday, Oct. 21.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

GENERAL BLACK.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Tuscola, Douglas Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Marion, Williamson Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Louisville, Clay Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Effingham, Effingham Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Taylorville, Christian Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Waukegan, Lake Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Woodstock, McHenry Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Belvidere, Boone Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Rockford, Winnebago Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
Freeport, Stephenson Co., Saturday, Nov. 2.
The above are all day meetings.

THE HON. WILLIAM BROSS.
Greenup, Cumberland Co., Friday, Oct. 18, day.
Tuscola, Douglass Co., Saturday, Oct. 19, day.
Vandalia, Fayette Co., Monday, Oct. 21, day.
Greenville, Bond Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22, day.
Collinsville, Madison Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23, day.
Lebanon, St. Clair Co., Thursday, Oct. 24, night.
Ramsey, Fayette Co., Friday, Oct. 25, day.
Assumption, Christian Co., Saturday, Oct. 26, day.

THE HON. W. J. ALLEN.
Metropolis, Massac Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Cairo, Alexander Co., Thursday, Oct. 30.

THE HON. C. H. MOORE AND A. E. STEVENSON.
Bath, Mason Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Washington, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Chenoa, McLean Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Lexington, McLean Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Leroy, McLean Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Saybrook, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Mackinaw, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
The above are all night meetings.

JUDGE EUSTACE.
Winchester, Scott Co., Oct. 18, day.
Carrollton, Green Co., Oct. 19, day.
Jerseyville, Jersey Co., Oct. 21, day.
Alton, Madison Co., Oct. 22, night.
Belleville, St. Clair Co., Oct. 23, day.
Sparta, Randolph Co., Oct. 24, night.
Chester, Randolph Co., Oct. 25, day.
Tamaroa, Perry Co., Oct. 26, night.
Carbondale, Jackson Co., Oct. 28, night.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Oct. 29, night.
Centralia, Marion Co., Oct. 30, night.
Mattoon, Coles Co., Oct. 31, day.
Paris, Edgar Co., Nov. 1, day.

THE HON. W. H. NEECE.
Fountain Green, Hancock Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
LaHarpe, Hancock Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Terre Haute, Henderson Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Oquawka, Henderson Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
And in Mercer County from Oct. 24 to 31. The above are all night meetings.

HON. W. W. O'BRIEN.
Cairo, Saturday, Oct. 19.

THE HON. JOHN R. EDEN.
Neoga, Cumberland Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Newton, Jasper Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
St. Marie, Jasper Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22, night.
New Liberty, Jasper Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Portersville, Crawford Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Hardinsville, Crawford Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Russelville, Lawrence Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.
Bridgeport, Lawrence Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
Sullivan, Moultrie Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Lovington, Moultrie Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.

THE HON. WILLIAM M. SPRINGER.
Winchester, Scott Co., Friday, Oct. 18.

THE HON. JOHN N. GWIN.
Grenup, Cumberland Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Neoga, Cumberland Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Vandalia, Fayette Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Greenville, Bond Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Effingham, Effingham Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Robinson, Crawford Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Lawrenceville, Lawrence Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.
Sullivan, Moultrie Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Lovington, Moultrie Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Paris, Edgar Co., Friday, Nov. 1.

THE HON. W. E. WORTHINGTON.
Hermon, Knox Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Yates City, Knox Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Lawn Ridge, Peoria Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Southampton, Peoria Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Kickapoo, Peoria Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Trivoli, Peoria Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Kingston, Peoria Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.
Funk's School-House, Stark Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
Bradford, Stark Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Duncan, Stark Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Brimfield, Peoria Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
The above are all evening meetings.

CHARLES FEINSE, ESQ.
Spring Bay, Woodford Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Metamora, Woodford Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Washburn, Woodford Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Lacon, Marshall Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Henry, Marshal Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Hennepin, Putnam Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.

THE HON S. G. BRONSON AND CHAUNCY ELWOOD, ESQ.
Sandwich, DeKalb Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Clinton, DeKalb Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Shabbona, DeKalb Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Mayfield, DeKalb Co., Friday, Oct. 25.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Medical Bubbles.

Columns would be required to enumerate the medical bubbles that have risen to the surface and burst since Hostetter's Bitters became the standard tonic of the Western Hemisphere. Boasts the most extravagant, fabrications the most preposterous, cant the most sickening, have in turn been employed to bolster up the worthless preparations that have from time to time been introduced, in the hope of dividing the field with that famous vegetable remedy. Signal failure has been the lot of each and all. The reputation of the Bitters as a preventive of epidemics, a stomachic, an invigorant, a general restorative, and a specific for indigestion, bilious affections, rheumatism, nervous debility, constitutional weakness, paroxysmal fevers, and all complaints to which the more sensitive sex are exclusively liable, is establishe upon the sound basis of more than twenty years' experience, and can no more be shaken by the clap-trap nostrums of unscientific pretenders than the everlasting hills by the winds that rustle through their defiles.

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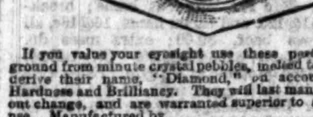

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REMOVAL.
Jno. C. Partridge & Co
Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco and Cigars, to their new store, 48 and 50 Lake-st. Western Agents for P. Lorillard & Co.'s Tobaccos.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

THE KENTUCKY
LIBRARY GIFT CONCERT.
$500,000 in Bank to Pay all Gifts.
A FULL DRAWING IN SIGHT.
$100,000 for only $10.

At the Second Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, unavoidably postponed from September 28 to December 7, and which positively and unequivocally occurs in Louisville, Ky., Saturday, December 7, 1872, without further delay on any account whatever, the following Cash Gifts are for distribution by lot among the ticket-holders:

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH....$100,000
ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH....50,000

1 Cash Gift	$25,000	4 Cash Gifts	$2,000 each
1 Cash Gift	20,000	15 Cash Gifts	1,000 each
1 Cash Gift	15,000	20 Cash Gifts	900 each
1 Cash Gift	10,000	25 Cash Gifts	800 each
1 Cash Gift	9,000	30 Cash Gifts	700 each
1 Cash Gift	8,000	35 Cash Gifts	600 each
1 Cash Gift	7,000	45 Cash Gifts	500 each
1 Cash Gift	6,000	50 Cash Gifts	400 each
1 Cash Gift	5,000	60 Cash Gifts	300 each
1 Cash Gift	4,000	100 Cash Gifts	200 each
1 Cash Gift	3,000	500 Cash Gifts	100 each

TOTAL, 1,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH, $500,000.

The money to pay all these gifts is now upon deposit and set apart for that purpose in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 28, 1872.
This is to certify that there is now on deposit in this bank over half a million of dollars to the credit of the Gift Concert Fund, $500,000 of which is held by this bank, as Treasurer of the Public Library of Kentucky, to pay off all gifts to be awarded at the drawing.
R. S. VEACH, Cashier.

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 28 for $250; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

The Drawing will positively and unequivocally take place December 7. Agents are peremptorily required to close sales and make returns November 25 in order to give ample time for the final arrangements. Orders for tickets or applications for circulars should be addressed to

Gov. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

MEDFORD RUM.

DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS,
THE ONLY DISTILLERS OF
MEDFORD RUM,
The Best Rum in the States.
Lawrence's Medford Old Rum,
Of the finest grades and of all ages.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF THE
Choicest Old Rum in the World.
Write us for circular. Our trade marks are patented. The public is cautioned against imitations.
SEND ORDERS DIRECT TO US, and so insure satisfaction.
DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS,
127 Broad-st., Boston.

BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

American
BOLT & NUT WORKS.
L. M. DAYTON,
184 Second-st., Cincinnati, O.
Bridge Bolts,
Building Bolts,
Fish-Bar Bolts,
Carriage Bolts,
Fire Bolts,
Machine Bolts,
Lag Screws,
Washers,
Hot Pressed Nuts.

HOTELS.

GARDNER HOUSE,
CHICAGO.
This new and elegant Hotel, facing Lake Michigan, containing 250 rooms, is now open to the public. The proprietors have spared no pains or expense to make this one of the best Hotels in the country.
GARDNER & GOULD, Proprietors.
FRED. H. GOULD, late with Sherman House.
W. W. FELT, late with Tremont House.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed Proposals for
WATER WORKS.

To Whom it may Concern:

The City of Bloomington, Ill.,

will receive Sealed Proposals until THE 1st DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1872, to furnish said city for a term of not less than Fifteen nor more than Twenty-five Years, with Water for General, Fire, and City Purposes, and for the Convenience of its Inhabitants.

1. The contractor or company to receive all moneys paid by private consumers.
2. The city to pay a specific amount per annum for a sufficient supply of water for general, fire, and city purposes.
3. Number of miles of main not less than ten.
4. Number of hydrants, one hundred and twenty-five double fire hydrants and six hydrants for public watering-places, to be furnished, put in, and maintained by contractor.
5. Capacity of wells, reservoirs, mains, engines, machinery, etc., to be sufficient to furnish three million gallons of water per diem, and subject at the same time to the usual test applied to works of this description for fire purposes.
6. Source of supply one and one-quarter miles from the centre of the city, being an underground basin, percolating through coarse gravel of an average depth below the surface of the ground of fifteen feet.
7. Number of inhabitants about seventeen thousand, and rapidly increasing.
8. Works to be completed and ready for testing on or before the 1st day of December, A. D. 1873.

The city reserving to itself the right to reject any or all proposals.

B. F. FUNK,
Mayor of the City of Bloomington.
PETER FOLSOM, WM. SPURGIN, E. F. EDWARDS, } Special Committee.

PROPOSALS

For the furnishing all material, setting up and putting in complete, the heating and ventilating, laundry and culinary apparatus of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 31st day of October, 1872, at noon, by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, setting up and putting in complete, all the heating, ventilating, laundry, and culinary apparatus of and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans, specifications, and details on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, architects, No. 14 South Clark-st.

Bidders will make their proposals upon the basis of being required to commence, carry on and complete the said work as shall be required by said Committee and the architects, the Committee reserving the right to furnish any boilers and machinery the county may have on hand, the value thereof to be deducted from the contract price.

All proposals must be filed with the County Clerk, addressed to the "Building Committee," and accompanied with a copy of this notice and a penal bond, with security to be approved by the Committee, in the sum of one thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, as security for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for the Heating, Ventilating, Laundry and Culinary Department of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building."

S. ASHTON,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
C. WAHL,
JOSEPH HARRIS,
J. H. PAHLMAN,
Committee of Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.
October 12, 1872.

WANTED.

WANTED.
A first-class Canvassing Agent to work in the city. A splendid chance for one who will do thorough work. Address O 67, Tribune office.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 17.

Very little change is now noticeable in the monetary situation from day to day. The demand for bank accommodation is less pressing, because most of the would-be borrowers know that the banks have scarcely anything to lend, and it is no use to ask. We have referred before to the fact that a large amount of country bank capital, and also some drawn from our city banks, is absorbed in holding cattle, both in this State and in Iowa. The low prices for corn and oats in the country have induced farmers and cattle-dealers to hold large herds to feed, and we hear of a number of instances in which country banks refer their own poverty of available funds to the extent of their advances to cattle-dealers. It is, therefore, to be regarded as a favorable indication for the future of the local money market that the receipts of hogs and cattle here are increasing. Shipments eastward of course must increase likewise, and the movement of the capital invested in cattle will thus help to pay the debts of the country to this city. There is, however, an unsatisfactory side to this movement. We notice a paragraph in the New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 15th, to the effect that too many beeves have been offered in that market during the week, the quality being chiefly very common. With 5,710 fresh arrivals in New York on the 14th, swelling the total for the week to 10,226, trade was dull at a decline of about ½c per lb., and a number of car-loads remained unsold. It appears, therefore, that discretion will have to be exercised, so as not to swamp the Eastern markets by a rush to realize on cattle too rapidly. The South is now taking a good many cattle, and will soon make larger demands. Considerable shipments are now being made down the Mississippi River to New Orleans, and the number drawn from this State in that direction will increase with the approach of winter. The same may also be said of corn.

Money has become easier in the speculative share market in New York since the Secretary of the Treasury took to loaning Government money, and the rates for call loans on stock collaterals fluctuate from 3 to 6 per cent. The New York *Bulletin*, however, claims that these rates are delusive as far as the general market is concerned, and are made for effect on the stock market by the same class of people who two weeks ago were engineering ⅛@¼@½ per cent per day. Mercantile borrowers are fortunate in getting money at 7 per cent.

New York exchange sold between banks in this city to-day at from 50c to $1.00 per $1,000 discount. The low price of New York exchange is certainly not due to any demand in the West just at present for currency, as there is very little currency now being sent out from this city to the country, and the fact that exchange is in favor of the West against New York can be explained only on the hypothesis that the shipments of cattle and products are large, and are paying the indebtedness of the West to the East.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote stocks and bonds in this market this afternoon as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s of '62	115⅜	115⅝
5-20s of '64	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s of '65	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114⅛	114⅜
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	114⅛	114⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	114⅛	114⅜
10-40s	108⅛	108⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue)	110⅛	110⅜
U. S. currency 6s	113	113⅜
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 and int.
Chicago City 7s		99 and int.
Cook County 7s		99 and int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	92½@95	
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)	109¼@110¼	

The following is a comparison of 18 of the leading stocks to-day, at noon, as compared with the prices of October 14, 1871, when they were still depressed by the panic caused by the great fire in this city:

	Oct. 17, '72.	Oct. 14, '71.
American Gold	@113	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	@116¼	115
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	114¼@115	113
U. S. New 5 ⅌ cents	@110¼	
Central Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	@ 99¼	100¼
Union Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	@ 88¼	86
New York Central	@ 95¼	88¼
Rock Island	@111	98¼
Northwestern, Common	@ 72¼	57
Ohio & Mississippi	@ 45¼	37¼
St. Paul, Common	@ 56	55¼
St. Paul, preferred	@ 76	74¼
Toledo & Wabash	@ 71	56¼
Union Pacific	@	23¼
Erie	@ 50¼	27¼
Western Telegraph	@ 74¼	59¼
Pacific Mail	@ 85¼	46¼
Lake Shore	@ 81	*90¼

*Including scrip since divided.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Oct. 17:

CITY PROPERTY.

Ashland av, 201 ft s of Van Buren st, w f, 31 5-10x149 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $20,000.

Hubbard st, n w cor. of Leavitt st s f, Lots 49 and 50, dated Oct. 4; consideration, $8,000.

Chicago av, n e cor. of Simons av, Lots 66 and 67 dated Sept. 17; consideration, $1,060.

Lots 68 and 69 in same subdivision, dated Oct. 3; consideration, $4,000.

Lots 12 and 26 in Block 3, of Eberhardt & Weage's Block 16, of n e ¼ Sec. 12, 39, 13, dated Sept. 24; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 91 in Block 2, of Brown's Addition, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $875.

Division st, w of Larrabee st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 5; consideration, $2,800.

Lot 75 in Block 51, Sec. 33, 40, 14, with buildings, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $825.

Lots 14 and 15, in Mowry's e ½ n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13 (10 acres), dated Oct. 12; consideration, $20,000.

Leavitt st, e of and near Polk st, e f, 26x126 ft, dated Aug. 26; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 79, in Block 4, in Brown's Addition, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $800.

Same as the above, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $500.

Lot 35, in Block 9, in McReynolds' Addition, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $500.

The premises No. 1185 Indiana av, dated April 19; consideration, $11,000.

McGrath st, between Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, 50x132 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $1,125.

Johnson st, between Evans and Lake sts, w f, Lots 26 and 27, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $1,850.

West Chicago av, s e corner Bickerdike st, n f, Lots 8 to 15, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $24,000.

Michigan av, n of and near Twenty-fifth st, e f, 20 ft to alley, with improvements, dated Oct. 11; consideration, $18,000.

Thirty-seventh st, e of and near State st, n f, Lot 18, dated Aug. 18, 1871; consideration, $1,100.

Sedgwick st, n e cor White st, w f, Lot 1, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 61 and 66, in Gregory's Block 62, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Oct. 4; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 31, in Block 12, Holstein, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $450.

Lot 30, in same, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $450.

Clark st, between Van Buren and Harrison sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $12,500.

Taylor st, w of and near Wood st, n f, Lot 43, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $800.

Evans st, n e corner of Wood st, undivided 3-5 of Lots 76 to 100; also, Lot 86 in Block 48, same Subdivision, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $7,500.

Evans st, n e corner of Wood st, undivided 2-5 of Lots 75 to 100, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $5,000.

Harbine st, s w corner of Laflin st, n f, 50x124 ft, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $2,500.

Winchester av, 184 ft n of Polk st, e f, 24x114 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $1,100.

Lots 27 and 28 of w ½ Block 1, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 30, 39, 14, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $1,000.

North Franklin st, bet Wendell and Oak sts, w f, undivided ½ of Lot 4, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $1,300.

McGregor st, w of and near Wentworth av, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 10; consideration, $1,050.

West Chicago av, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, w f, Lot 17, dated Oct 12; consideration, $950.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 1, in Block 3, of Blair's Subdivision of part of w ½, s w ¼ Sec. 10, 35, 14, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $1,350.

Undivided ¼ of Lots 3 and 4, also all of Lots 9 to 11, of lots 5 to 14, all in Block 15, Cleaverville, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $15,000.

Block 2, of w ½, s w ¼, Sec 2, 38, 13 (10 acres), dated Oct. 2; consideration, $8,000.

Lots 7 and 8, in Hobart's Subdivision, in n w ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $3,500.

Lots 66 and 67, in Hinckley's n w ¼ of s e ¼ Section 8, 38, 14, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $1,450.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

East 10 acres of n e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 15, 39, 13, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $25,500.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 17.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours; there were none reported for the corresponding time a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	RECEIPTS. 1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,643		4,985	
Wheat, bu	83,610		41,693	
Corn, bu	113,610		134,067	
Oats, bu	39,050		41,092	
Rye, bu	5,474		18,659	
Barley, bu	55,220		37,216	
Grass seed, lbs	56,450		1,200	
Flax seed, lbs	164,340			
Broom corn, lbs	57,990		20,480	
Cured meats, lbs	87,420		152,600	
Beef, brls			230	
Pork, brls			140	
Lard, lbs	7,130		136,150	
Tallow, lbs	25,930			
Butter, lbs	60,361		10,000	
Dressed hogs, No.	1			
Live hogs, No.	19,569		11,427	
Cattle, No.	3,730		987	
Sheep, No.	1,621			
Hides, lbs	271,000		218,267	
Highwines, brls	147		457	
Wool, lbs	24,630		22,770	
Potatoes, bu	14,398		339	
Lumber, m feet	2,810		1,039	
Shingles m	320		1,947	
Lath, m	115		134	
Salt, brls			610	

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 366 bu wheat; 1,617 bu corn; 5,357 bu oats; 1,180 bu rye; 4,879 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 303 cars wheat; 242 cars and 44,000 bu corn; 49 cars and 5,000 bu oats; 19 cars rye; 138 cars barley. Total (751 cars) 339,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were again lower to-day, and a very dull feeling prevailed in many departments, with an almost universal desire to sell out. It was the same old story of higher freights and consequent lowering of shipping values, joined to the fear of a glut here this winter; as even high transportation rates may not bring out enough of carrying capacity to take forward the produce that will press in upon us before next spring. The need of greater carrying facilities was never more widely felt than now. The movement in staple and fancy groceries was only moderately active to-day, and values underwent but slight change. An increased supply of sugars has had the effect to weaken prices, though aside from A's, B's, and C's, which were quoted at ⅛c lower, there was no appreciable decline. Coffees were in good demand, and choice grades remain firm. There was a good demand for syrups, at strong prices. Spices were also fairly active and firm. Other goods were quoted quiet and steady. Dry goods were active and unchanged. Flannels, the heavier woollens, and winter dress goods are in large demand, and were being held with pronounced firmness. In fact, the market gave no evidence of weakness, save for unseasonable fabrics and goods that are out of style. Carpetings are meeting with only a fair inquiry, and the market is not particularly firm. Butter and cheese remain firm as previously quoted. The fish market was more liberally supplied to-day, and a better feeling prevailed, dealers, for the first time within the past fortnight, being able to fill orders with some degree or promptness. There was no change in prices, former quotations being generally adhered to. Dried fruits remain dull. Hay was again active, but was easy, owing to liberal receipts and the late advance in freights. The hide market continues weak and declining. Oils, leather, tobacco, and wood were without material change. There were no new features in the lumber trade to-day, business being fairly active, and prices unchanged. Building materials continue in good demand and quite firm at former rates. Cooperage is quiet and steady former quotations. Iron, tin, nails, and naval stores are active and steady. There is a good demand for salt, and prices are looking upward, on account of the limited supply and high freights. The wool trade is unimproved. Hops are quiet; excepting a small demand among brewers for present necessities, nothing transpired. Poultry and game were in large supply, and prices ruled weaker. Potatoes were dull, only choice varieties being salable. Fruits unchanged. Apples only moderately active. Grapes in good request.

Highwines were quiet and steady at yesterday's quotation, sales being confined to 100 brls at 88c.

Lake freights were active at an advance of 1c on the highest rates of yesterday, under an urgent demand from shippers, while carriers quoted vessels as scarce. A total of 17 charters was reported (including 2 yesterday afternoon), which will carry out 190,000 bu wheat; 170,000 bu corn, and 24,000 bu oats. All of this grain had been purchased previously, and some of it held a long time. Sail rates closed at 18c on wheat, and 17c on corn, by sail to Buffalo. Kingston rates were nominally unchanged (vessels for that port not being wanted), at 25c on wheat, and 23½c on corn.

Provisions were quiet, and generally quoted unchanged, though it is difficult to see how former prices can be maintained with such a weakness in hogs as was reported from the Stock Yards to-day. Hogs are coming forward a great deal more rapidly than is wanted by packers, and buyers, both of hogs and products, naturally hold off till they can see where the market will touch bottom. There was no demand for pork to-day, except one or two speculative inquiries for winter delivery. Green meats would probably be more active if the weather were colder; the packers do not care to cut while the mercury is so far above the freezing point. The market closed nominal at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller October, $14.25@14.50; do, seller December or January, $12.50; do, seller February, $12.62½@12.75; do seller March, $12.75@12.87½. Lard, cash, 8¼@8⅜c for round lots of winter; do, seller December, 7⅞@8c; do, seller January, 7⅞@8c; summer rendered, 7¾@7⅞c for ordinary, and 8c for choice; dry salted shoulders 6@6⅛c; short ribs, 10@10⅛c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, nominal at 11½@13c, and green hams firm at 8⅜@9⅛c for present delivery; 8@8⅛c seller November; 7⅞@8c seller December. Green shoulders, 4⅝@4¾c; do short ribs, 7c. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4⅜@4½c. Summer-cured long clear, 8⅛@8⅛c, boxed. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6¼@6⅜c for Cumberlands; 6⅜@6½c for short ribs; 6⅝c for long clear; 7c for short clear; 8⅛c for long cut hams; breakfast bacon, 11@12c, and bacon hams, 16@18c, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess do, $10.00; beef hams, $25.00@26.00. City tallow, 8@8⅛c; grease quotable at 5⅛@7c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork at $14.50; 250 brls do seller December at $12.50; 500 brls do seller January at $12.50; 250 boxes shoulders, seller January, at 4½c; 2,000 pcs green bellies, averaging 12 lbs, at 7c, to be delivered when cut; 50 brls mess beef at $9.00; 50 brls extra mess beef at $10.00; 225 brls city butchers' tallow at 8⅛c.

Flour was very quiet—almost stagnant—at unchanged rates. The demand was confined to choice lots on local account, wanted by the retail trade; there was no shipping inquiry, and probably will be none until the freight question is adjusted, and its effect upon relative shipping values known. Buckwheat flour is remarkably weak for the commencement of winter. Bran is in somewhat better request, and was firm to-day. Sales were made of 50 brls white winter extras (Magnolia) at $10.00; 50 do at $9.50; 75 do at $8.50; 400 brls do on p. t.; 60 brls spring extras at $6.12½; 900 brls do on p. t.; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.25; 100 brls rye flour at $4.10; 50 brls buckwheat flour at $7.50; 50 do at $7.00; total, 1,835 brls. Also 10 tons bran $10.00; and 40 tons at $9.75 o. t.

Wheat was moderately active, and irregular, at a range of 1@1½c below yesterday's quotations, chiefly owing to a further advance in freights. New York was quoted lower, but not till after our market had led the way; and Chicago was actually stronger after receiving the news of the decline in New York. A great many operators profess to think that wheat has not been so far below its real value in several years as now; but even they were selling, and few bought except to fill shorts. The reason seems to be that the money market is tighter, especially with operators in grain, and even those who have the market in their favor are afraid to call margins, lest the other party, "asserting his indisputable right," should also call margins, and find them with not enough money to meet the demand. Hence, a general attempt to close up, and a vast deal of settlement, beyond which little was done, till near the close, when more confidence seemed to have been established, the shippers took hold more freely, and a few parties invested, thinking the market had touched bottom. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, opened at $1.10½, declined to $1.09½, advanced to $1.10⅝, fell back to $1.10, and closed firm at $1.11. Seller November sold at the same prices as October; and seller the year at ⅛c below it, the latter closing at $1.10⅝. No. 1 spring was 2@2½c lower, closing dull at $1.16. No. 3 spring closed at $1.01; and rejected do at 87c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.16; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.11; 5,000 bu do at $1.10⅝; 10,000 bu do at $1.10½; 36,800 bu do at $1.10¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.10⅛; 38,200 bu do at $1.10; 48,200 bu do at $1.09⅞; 5,000 bu do at $1.09½; 6,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.01; 4,800 bu do at $1.00½; 35,400 bu do at $1.00; 11,600 bu rejected spring at 87c. Total, 212,200 bu.

Corn was less active, and irregular, declining 1c from the lowest figures touched yesterday, but subsequently rallied, in sympathy with wheat, and was more active, though with no encouragement from New York. Freights were again higher, and so scarce at that, that shippers became disheartened, and most of them left the market. The short interest bought liberally, with more of direct settlement than usual, and offers to sell for future delivery were numerous. It may seem strange that our receipts should be so liberal while prices rule so low; but it is well known on 'Change that a large proportion of the corn now coming here has been sold to arrive, and much of it at considerably higher prices than those now current. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 31c, declined to 30⅝c, and advanced to 31c at the close. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 31¼@31⅜c. Seller November sold at 31@31⅛c, closing at 31⅛c. Seller June sold at 35c, and closed at 34⅞@35c. Rejected was quiet at 29c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 31⅛c; 13,200 bu do at 31¼c; 24,800 bu do at 31⅛c; 31,600 bu do at 31c; 13,200 bu do at 30⅞c; 54,000 bu do at 30⅝c; 20,000 bu do at 30⅜c; 60,000 bu do at 30½c; 10,000 bu do at 30⅜c; 4,000 bu rejected at 29c; 400 bu new at 27c, on track; 5,600 bu No. 2 at 32c, afloat; 5,600 bu do at 31⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 31c. Total, 261,000 bu.

Oats were dull, and again declined ⅛c, though quoted strong in New York, while our receipts are not heavy. But there has been no shipping demand for several days past, and many holders were anxious to sell, in view of the weakness in wheat and corn. The market was especially tame on cash lots, which no one seemed to want, other than a few car lots for the local feed trade. Seller the month or regular No. 2 sold at 21@21⅛c; seller November at 22⅛@22⅜c; and seller December at 23⅛@23⅜c, all closing dull. Rejected was 1c lower, selling at 18c. Cash sales were reported of 6,600 bu No. 2 at 21⅛c; 15,000 bu do at 21⅛c; 15,000 bu do at 21c; 1,200 bu rejected at 18c; 600 bu at 15c on track. Total, 38,400 bu.

Rye was dull and 1@1½c lower, buyers holding off in consequence of the decline in other grain. Sales were restricted to 1,200 bu No. 2 at 50½c; and 50c was the best bid at the close. Rejected was nominal at 45@46c.

Barley was active and strong at a decline of ½@1c. Buyers held off early for a drop to correspond with the lower prices in the leading cereals, especially as the inspection for to-morrow showed large receipts, but the market soon advanced and No. 2 closed firm at 63⅛c. Seller the month sold at 62¾@63⅛c, and seller November at 62@62½c, being offered at one time at 61½c. No 3 closed at 45c. Cash sales were reported of 9,600 bu No. 2 at 63⅛c; 1,600 bu do at 63⅛c; 9,200 bu do at 63c; 1,600 bu do at 62½c; 13,000 bu No. 3 at 46½c; 9,600 bu do at 46½c; 13,200 bu do at 46c; 6,000 bu do at 45⅜c; 8,800 bu do at 45½c; 4,800 bu do at 45c; 5,200 bu rejected at 36½c; 6,400 bu do at 36c; 1,600 bu by sample at 80c; 400 bu do at 76½c; 1,600 bu do at 75c; 400 bu at 73c; 1,000 bu do at 70c; 1,000 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 55c. Total, 95,400 bu.

WESTWARD RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

The withdrawal of several lines of inland steamers and the increased offerings by rail have, with other facts, induced the New York Central & Hudson River, the Erie, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies to again increase the rates on freight from New York to the Western and Southwestern States and the Canadas. The tariff of last winter was enforced until the latter end of July. The tariff of August, on the three roads mentioned, was made upon a basis of 75 cents to Chicago. That from Sept. 1 to Oct. 14 was upon a basis of $1 to Chicago, and the present tariff, commencing yesterday, is upon a basis of $1.25 to Chicago. The following rates on first-class goods, per 100 lbs, from New York to the following places, all rail, are in addition to those given by us yesterday:

Cleveland, O.	$ 82	New Albany, Ind.	$1.38
Toledo, O.	96	Jeffersonville, Ind.	1.32
Detroit, Mich.	88	Battle Creek, Mich.	1.17
Omaha, Neb.	2.00	Council Bluffs, Iowa	1.95
Topeka, Kan.	2.30	St. Paul, Minn.	2.00
Ellsworth, Kan.	3.22	Denver City, Col.	4.60
Toronto, C. W.	1.00	Chatham, C. W.	1.20
BY STEAM ON LAKE ERIE.			
Cleveland, O.	77c	Toledo, O.	77c
Detroit, Mich.	77c		
BY STEAM AROUND THE LAKES.			
Chicago, Ill.	87c	Milwaukee, Wis.	87c
Green Bay, Wis.	87c		

These rates will stand probably until the close of navigation.

STEAM ON THE ERIE CANAL.

The Buffalo *Commercial* says:

The success that some of the competitors for the State's prize of $100,000 are meeting with on their trial trip is, on the whole, probably as much as could be expected. The steamers are subject to many delays now that would be unknown if all of the vessels on the canal were moved by steam. The horse-boats are not disposed to be over accommodating to their new rivals, and, as a result, the steamers, to avoid a collision or running aground, are sometimes obliged to follow after a snail-paced horse-boat for a considerable distance. More or less difficulty is also experienced on account of tow-lines. But if it shall be demonstrated that steam can be employed to advantage, these embarrassments will all disappear in a short time.

The steamer William Baxter started Oct. 12 on her second down-trip. She has already made two westward voyages. On the last she brought up 113½ tons of freight, consuming five tons of coal. Her time from Troy to Buffalo was 110 hours, or less than five days. This is a great improvement on the first trip, and it is also considerably less than the average time made by horse-boats. On the first eastward voyage the Baxter had 201½ tons on board, and made the through trip to New York in nine days, consuming five tons of coal. In going down the Hudson River from Troy she beat the steam tow barges twelve hours into New York. The expense per mile for fuel, engineer, and fireman was 12½ cents. The regular towing rates this season are 35 cents per mile. In addition, therefore, to the saving of five days' time on the passage, it cost 22½ cents less per mile to propel this steamer than it does to tow the boats now in use.

Mr. Baxter, the owner of this steamer, is so sanguine of success that he purposes building twenty more boats the coming winter after the plan of the Baxter. From this it will be seen that the State's prize is not the great consideration with him. If he can devise a steam canal-boat that will make the round trip in about half the time now taken, and at much less expense, as he expects to, he may be very well satisfied, as it will be a mine of wealth to any man.

WHEAT IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

The first quarter of the harvest year presents an interesting exhibit of the vast increase of our wheat product, and a corresponding development of our export trade in breadstuffs. Our tables present a full and complete index of the same. Enough is now known to convince us that the crop estimates of the State for the current year have not been overestimated, and that the surplus will come up to the statements already promulgated by the press of this coast. Our greatest trouble is now, and has been for some time past, the scarcity of tonnage to receive the wheat as it comes to the wharf and depots. This is a greater drawback than the high freights to the United Kingdom, for the reason that we have not warehouse room sufficient to house the grain as fast as it comes to hand. Outdoor accumulations, here and everywhere, at the landings, in the valleys, etc., are immense, and the rainy season is fast drawing nigh; and it is a momentous question with the farmer how he is to protect his crops from the elements until such time as it can be marketed—yes, marketed—for at this writing the question of price is secondary. The desire of the farmer is to sell, but who is to purchase? where are the buyers? Shippers have all they can carry. They have wheat purchased, ships chartered, and thousands of tons here in readiness to go on shipboard just as soon as the inward bound fleet now here can discharge their cargoes, dunnage up, and prepare to load wheat for the outward voyage. These unexpected detentions are annoying, and entail considerable extra expense to the shipper.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat and corn were fairly active, prices remaining as at the close of 'Change. No. 2 spring wheat sold at $1.10⅝@1.10⅞ seller the month and seller November, closing at $1.10⅞; and $1.10½ seller the year. Corn was firm, closing at 30⅞@31 seller the month, and 31⅛@31⅜c seller November. Lake freights were quiet. Oats and other grains neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 17.

ALCOHOL—Under a continued good demand prices were steady at $1.78@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There were no changes to note to-day. The demand was light. Stocks are ample, and the market firm. We continue to quote: $40.00@50.00 per ton for common; $70.00@90.00 for fair; $100.00@120.00 for choice; and $130.00@150.00 for choice hurl.

BEANS—There is very little demand either on local or shipping account. The supply is ample, and prices remain about the same. We quote: $1.50@2.00 for common; $2.25@2.50 for fair medium, and $2.75@2.90 for choice navies. Sales include 23 sacks good medium at $2.00.

BUTTER—Continued activity is noticeable in the market for this staple, and firmness still prevails. Receipts are now liberal, but thus far the outward movement has been sufficient to prevent any large accumulation, and holders are asking and obtaining full prices. We quote as follows: Strictly choice dairy, 25@28c; fair to good grades, 18@22c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

BAGGING—At the recent reduction in prices of cotton seamless bags the market rules firm, notwithstanding the absence of anything like activity in the demand. Stocks are small. Burlaps and gunnies are meeting with a fair inquiry, and remain steady at previous quotations. Wool sacks are inactive. Following are the quoted rates: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@21½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The general demand was fair, and the market rules firm. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime, $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $12.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First Quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 18x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	25.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52		28.00
32x54 to 34x56		34.00
34x58 to 34x60		38.00
36x60 to 40x60		40.00

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Are in continued good request. Pears are many of them green, and sell slowly at $3.00@3.75; choice bring $4.00@4.50. Grapes, $3.75.

COOPERAGE—Continues quiet and firm at previous quotations, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; lard tierces, $1.75@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.20@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $6.50@7.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $29.00@30.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $26@27.00 ⅌ m.

CHEESE—A firm tone still pervades this market. The Eastern market is reported firm and advancing, and as stocks of New York factory in the hands of our merchants are much reduced, higher prices are predicted. Western grades are plenty and orders are promptly filled at the quotations. We repeat our list as follows: New York factory, 15@15½c; Ohio factory, 13@14½c; Western factory, 13@14½c.

COAL—Remains firm at unchanged prices. Trade was more quiet to-day. We quote: Lehigh lump, $11.00; Lehigh prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—There are no changes to-day; the receipts are larger and the demand only moderate. The market is weak at 24@25c. Sales were reported of 160 dozen at 25c; 46 cases and 500 dozen at 24c; 3 tubs at 23c.

FEATHERS—Continue in good request and firm at 65@70c for prime live geese, and 35@40c for mixed. Sales include 5 sacks prime at 70c.

FISH—The market was more liberally supplied to-day, and a better feeling was manifested. The demand continues good, both on local and interior account, and prices were firmer all around. We repeat our quotations, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, 1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Were moving a little more freely to-day, but the general market is still lacking in activity, and the quoted prices are only indifferently sustained. Receipts of domestic fruits are increasing, and, unless there is some improvement in the demand, prices can hardly be sustained. We make no change in our list: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 8@9c; French do, 11@11½c; raisins, $2.25@2.30; blackberries, new, 11½@12½c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 19@20c; peaches, halves, 7@7½c; do, quarters, 6½@7c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; apples, Southern, 5@5½c; do, Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8½@9c.

GAME—The supply was ample, and, the inquiry being fair, no material change took place, prices ranging about the same as yesterday. Sales were made of 18 doz. prairie chickens at $3.50@3.75; 10 doz mallard ducks at $2.75@3.00; 40 do at $2.25@2.75; 23 doz quail at $2.00@2.25; 8 venison saddles at 35c ⅌ lb; 5 do at 22c.

GREEN FRUITS—The receipts of apples continue liberal, and, under a moderate demand, previous prices are generally obtained. Grapes are higher, and in fair request. Other fruits were reasonably active. Sales include 90 brls at $2.25@2.50; 1 car at $2.20; 2 cars choice winter at $2.25; 100 brls at $2.00; 4 cars, delivered, at $1.90; 28 brls at $1.80; 75 at $1.25@1.75; 50 basket peaches at 70c; 50 quinces at 90c@$1.00; 50 baskets tomatoes at 35c; 100 baskets Catawba at $1.00; 70 Isabella at 70@80c; 60 cases Isabella at $2.25@2.50; 40 cases Catawba at $2.75@3.00; 75 brls cranberries at $11.50; 2 brls wild do at $9.00.

GROCERIES—Sugars were in better supply, and prices were easier in consequence, though, aside from coffee sugars, which were "off" an ⅛c, there was no quotable change in values. Low grade coffees continue easy, while choice remain firm at full prices. Syrups are in large demand, and are being held with decided firmness. Spices are also moving on a liberal scale, and are strong. Rice, soaps, candles, and other articles rule steady and unchanged. We now quote:

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23½@23¾c; choice do, 22¼@22½c; prime Rio, 21½@21¾c; good do, 20½@21c; common do, 19½@20c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rico, 22½@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9¼@9¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13¼@13½c; granulated, 13@13¼c; A, standard, 12¾@12⅞c; do No. 2, 12½@12¾c; B, 12½@12¾c; extra C, 12½@12¾c; C, No. 2, 11½@12c; yellow C, 11¼@11½c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@11c; fair do, 8½@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¾@6⅞c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4¾@4⅞c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@8c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Was again quoted easy, though so long as the demand continues as active as at present prices will probably not suffer any very material decline. Receipts were liberal. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $18.00@19.00; do loose pressed, $17.00@18.00; new prairie, pressed, $11.00@12.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@17.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—This market presented the same general features as noted from day to day the week past. Buyers were taking hold very sparingly, the determination to force prices to a still lower range seeming to be general. Small parcels were taken at 11c and 12c, but for round lots buyers were offering ½@¾c less. We make no change in our quotations, though the market is nominally lower: Green butchers', 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 27c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Choice white comb is in good request at 25@30c; inferior grades and strained were dull, at 18@20c; New York prime, 35c.

HOPS—Are unchanged. Excepting a light demand among brewers, nothing was done. Stocks are ample and prices unsettled. Wisconsin quotable at 15@30c, according to quality.

IRON AND STEEL—There were no changes to notice to-day. Trade was active and prices unchanged. We continue to quote:

Horse-shoe iron	6	5-10@ 7c		
Bar iron	5	4-10@ 5	5-10	rates
Heavy band	5	4-10@ 5	9-10	rates
Light band	5	4-10@ 5	3-10	rates
Hoop	5	4-10@ 6	6-10	rates
Oval	5	4-10@ 5	9-10	rates
Round and square	5	4-10@		rates
Half oval and half round	5	4-10@		rates
Russian iron, perfect	22			
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21			
Sheet iron	7½	@		rates
Norway nail rods	9	@ 9½		rates
German plow steel	11	@12½		rates
Bessemer plow steel	12½	@13½		rates
Spring and plow steel	11	@12		rates

LEATHER—Continues fairly active, with prices firm and unchanged. We repeat our list as follows:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 38@ 40
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	24@ 25
Collar, ⅌ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 37
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	29@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 38
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 34
"B. A." sole	30@ 33
OAK.	
Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@ 2.00
French calf, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LEMONS—Were in light demand; prices are unchanged. We quote: $9.00@10.00 for French, and $8.00@9.00 for Malagas. New oranges $4.00 per 100.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The usual activity prevailed, previous prices being continued as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.00; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $17.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.60.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 12c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 45c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—There was no abatement in the demand, and prices ruled steady at $6.25 as a basis. We continue to quote: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, $6.37½@6.50; 6d to 60d, do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, $6.87½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75; do 3d, fine, $9.00@9.12½; 2d do, 9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½.

NAVAL STORES—Were fairly active, and yesterday's prices fully maintained:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	15 @ 16
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.00 @6.50

OILS—Prices were firm for all the leading oils. The demand was satisfactorily active at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 85c; do, ice-pressed, 80c; do, current make, 76c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 68c; linseed, raw, 85@87c; do boiled, 90@92c; whale, 85c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72@73c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Trade was fair at unchanged quotations:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven. red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POTATOES—The market is unchanged. There is an over supply, and, excepting choice varieties, sales are slow. Sales comprise 1 car russets at 55c; 1 car peachblows at 48c; 1 do at 46c; 2 cars do at 48c on track; 3 cars choice early rose at 40c, delivered; 1 car do at 35c; 1 car mixed at 35c on track.

SWEET POTATOES—Are in fair demand, former prices being generally adhered to. We note sales of 5 brls Southern Illinois at $3.75; 150 brls do at $3.00.

POULTRY—The supply is large and the market weaker; demand only moderate. Sales include 25 coops old chickens at $3.50@3.75; 10 coops extra at $4.00; 50 coops mixed at $3.00@3.50; 40 coops spring at $2.50@3.00; 15 do at $2.25@2.50; 23 coops turkeys at 13@14c; 1,000 lbs dressed at 15c; 1 coop ducks at $3.50.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Business continues good at former quotations:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.00
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.00
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00
DOORS—TWO PANEL.		
2-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.20
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

Discount of 15@25 per cent from list.

SALT—Continues in good demand, and a firmer feeling is noticeable on account of high freights and a limited supply. Former quotations are continued as follows: Saginaw, fine, $2.20; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bags $3.00; do with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SEEDS—Continue quiet; the offerings are limited, and prices are advanced in consequence. Flax quotable at $1.50@1.55. Sales of timothy comprise 13 bags at $3.15; 5 do at $3.10; 17 at $2.95; 48 sacks clover at $5.50; 40 medium at $5.47½; 15 at $5.35; 25 bags mammoth at $5.70; 3 do at $5.50.

TEAS—Only a fair inquiry existed to-day, and values remain steady and unchanged. We quote: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.05@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice $1.10@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf, Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@75c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.05.

TOBACCO—We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 55@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—The market was steady at the quoted prices: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00.

WOOL—The wool trade continues dull, there being no demand for shipment East. Stocks are light and prices unsettled but quotable about as follows:

Tub, choice, extra	55@60c
Tub, common	50@55c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	50@52c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	25@30c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	45@50c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	30@40c
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	45@50c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	40@45c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	28@32c
Super, pulled	40@45c
Extra, pulled	40@45c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 17.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,018	7,242	712
Tuesday	2,845	18,804	1,113
Wednesday	3,730	19,569	1,621
Thursday	3,532	15,347	1,489
Total	12,125	60,962	4,935
Same time last week	9,483	29,118	3,578

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,009	4,766	....
Tuesday	289	6,481	....
Wednesday	987	11,427	....
Total	2,285	22,674	....

CATTLE—The volume of business transacted to-day was somewhat larger than on either of the preceding days of the week, but the increased activity did not result in any improvement in prices, the continued liberal receipts, and the rather gloomy tone of advices from the East operating to keep the market depressed for all descriptions of native stock. There was a good demand for Texas cattle to meet the wants of city butchers and packers, and notwithstanding the large number on sale former rates were well sustained. Feeders also bought liberally of native and Texan steers, paying $3.00@4.25 for the former, and $2.50@3.00 for the latter. The quality of the offerings was much the same as for the past fortnight or more, the larger portion consisting of thin native steers and cows, and Texas cattle, hence the average of prices was low. Most of the sales were within the range of $2.75@5.00, while the extreme range was $2.00@6.50. Three of our city packers (Culbertson, Blair & Co., Kent & Co., and Armour & Co.) were buying to-day, and some 500 head fell into their hands—chiefly at $3.30@3.50. Veal calves sold slowly at about yesterday's prices, or at $3.50@4.00 for common coarse heavy, and at $4.75@5.75 for good to choice light. The market closed comparatively steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.00@6.85
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,150 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.00@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.25@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
19	Texas cattle	947	$3.62½
18	Texas cattle	939	3.62½
19	Texas cattle	944	3.62½
51	fair steers	1,139	4.50
24	cows	908	3.50
18	stockers	909	4.25
15	stockers	898	4.00
16	stockers	731	3.50
20	stockers	882	3.90
20	stockers	838	4.00
36	stockers	921	3.75
44	stockers	797	3.25
26	Texas cows	679	2.62½
23	Texas cattle	826	3.00
44	Texas cattle	802	3.25
23	Texas cattle	807	3.00
22	Texas cattle	778	3.25
150	Texas cattle	1,062	3.87½
46	Texas cattle	809	2.37½
46	Texas cattle	800	3.25
26	Texas cattle	656	3.00
12	butchers' stock	1,000	3.25
128	Texas cattle	1,068	3.30
127	Texas cattle	1,062	3.30
54	Texas cattle	981	2.50
86	choice steers	1,273	5.75
16	Texas cattle	1,123	3.25
16	good steers	1,295	5.87½
8	calves	301	3.75
68	medium steers	1,219	4.75
39	medium steers	1,083	4.62½
15	choice steers	1,370	6.25
32	choice steers	1,284	5.75
52	good steers	1,252	5.60
16	choice steers	1,302	6.00
29	good steers	1,150	5.25
15	medium steers	1,150	5.00
32	medium steers	1,201	5.00
27	stockers	948	4.05
10	Texas cattle	971	3.25
46	Texas cattle	786	2.75
169	Texas cattle	931	2.75
51	Texas cattle	1,070	3.00
50	Texas cattle	1,077	3.00
60	extra steers	1,321	6.50

HOGS—The receipts to-day were 15,347; making a total for three days, of 53,720, or 60,962 since Saturday, against 29,118 for the same time last week. The mildness of the weather prevented operations on the part of packers, and the supply was so overwhelmingly in excess of the wants of shippers, that they were masters of the situation, and consequently we have to note a further material depreciation in values. A few carloads were taken early at substantially the prices current yesterday afternoon, or at $4.40@4.70 for common to extra, but by mid-day prices had settled down fully 10c per 100 lbs, and the market ruled dull and weak to the close, some late sales indicating even a more marked decline than noted above. There cannot be less than 20,000 hogs now in the pens unsold, and, unless to-morrow's receipts shall show a very decided falling off, holders will no doubt be called upon to submit to still further reductions. Sales were reported at $4.12½@4.70 for inferior to extra, with the bulk at $4.40@4.50. We quote closing prices at $4.30@4.35 for common; at $4.40@4.45 for medium, and at $4.50@4.60 for good to choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
137	228	$4.55	54	273	$4.50	50	290	$4.62½
51	220	4.50	111	267	4.50	47	309	4.40
125	229	4.50	33	222	4.40	46	314	4.40
58	216	4.45	57	210	4.40	43	340	4.60
45	289	4.50	30	253	4.40	45	328	4.40
52	314	4.60	81	274	4.45	51	248	4.35
110	255	4.45	48	277	4.50	55	226	4.35
218	275	4.50	50	330	4.45	51	239	4.45
158	270	4.60	98	227	4.50	50	308	4.50
107	237	4.45	46	314	4.45	151	273	4.60
86	173	4.12½	46	304	4.45	48	270	4.50
20	300	4.50	51	255	4.55	47	222	4.50
43	220	4.40	48	271	4.50	34	228	4.50
114	241	4.40	46	287	4.50	35	224	4.45
50	232	4.40	50	305	4.45	34	234	4.50
58	293	4.50	54	286	4.62½	28	234	4.40
49	307	4.65	41	254	4.62½	97	309	4.50
49	290	4.50						

SHEEP—There was a quieter feeling in the sheep market to-day. Buyers were few and sales were slow at yesterday's quotations. The supply was again moderate, but in the absence of shippers, it proved excessive, several hundred remaining unsold at the close. We quote common at $3.50@3.75; medium at $4.00@4.50, and good to choice at $4.75@5.25.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 17.

Vessels were in active demand, and rates unchanged, as follows:

Manistee	$5.00	Green Bay	$5.00@6.00
Ludington	4.75	Grand Haven	4.00
Pentwater	4.50	Oconto	5.00@5.50
Menominee	6.00	Suamico	6.00
Muskegon	4.00	Alpena	6.00
Grand River	4.00	Two Rivers	5.50

The receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	2,810	1,039
Shingles, m	320	1,947
Lath, m	115	134
First and second clear		$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch		47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch		39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick		43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough		40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together		24.00
Common siding		20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second		30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first		37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward		35.00@40.00
A stock boards		37.00@40.00
B stock boards		32.00@36.00
Common boards		16.00@18.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under		16.00@18.00
Fencing		16.00@17.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet		18.00@24.00
Pickets, square		15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat		15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split		16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round		20.00@22.00
Lath		3.50@ 4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1		1.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star		3.50@ 3.75

Shingles on track are steady at $3.12½@3.37½ for A Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	20.00@40.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Cherry	25.00@60.00
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Basswood	12.00@35.00
Butternut	25.00@50.00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED. .... Oct. 17.

Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 288 brls flour, 25 kegs butter, 152 bu potatoes, 17 cds wood, and sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 269 bars railroad iron, 20 tons pig iron, 1,295 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 575 bars railroad iron, 80 tons pig iron, 360 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Brig I. M. Hill, Manistee, 190 m lumber.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Sanderson, Cleveland, 580 tons coal.
Barge Noquebey, Peshtigo, 680 m lumber.
Barge Advance, Peshtigo, 660 m lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 110 tons pig iron, 80 bars railroad iron, 18 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 30 pkgs fish and sundries.
Prop G. P. Heath, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Bark Hemisphere, Buffalo, 500 tons iron.
Schr Geo. L. Seaver, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Tempest, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr A. J. Rogers, Buffalo, 100 tons iron.
Schr A. J. Rogers, Port Huron, 233 m lumber.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Winslow, Cleveland, light.
Scow Dan Hayes, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Scow Blackhawk, Lincoln, 100 m lumber, 7 m lath.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, 620 tons iron ore.
Bark Menominee, Manistee, 250 m lumber.
Schr J. M. Forest, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr Kitty Grant, St Joseph, 67 m lumber.
Schr Vermont, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber.
Schr Montauk, Alpena, 256,431 ft lumber, 640 m lath.
Schr Caledonia, South Haven, 22 cords wood, 18 cords bark.
Schr Gerrit Smith, Racine, light.
Schr A. Frederick, Benton Harbor, 48 cords slabs.
Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 40 cords wood.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Schr Australia, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 40 m lumber, 50 cords bark.
Bark Mary Merritt, Kingston, 250 tons pig iron.
Schr Jason Parker, Manistee, 85 m lumber.
Schr Ida Bloom, Holland, 60 m lumber.
Schr J. S. Wallace, Manitowoc, 93½ cds wood.
Schr Maine, Ludington, 135 m lumber.
Schr Sinai, Ludington, 1,115 m lumber.
Schr Hercules, Manitowoc, 107 cds wood.

CLEARED. .... Oct. 17.

Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn, 1,500 brls flour.
Schr J. Kelderhouse, Buffalo, 32,060 bu corn.
Schr Swallow, Buffalo, 20,500 bu corn.
Schr Stafford, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr Cascade, Marquette, 16,641 bu oats, and sundries.
Barge Alert, Peshtigo, 100 brls beef.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr San Jacinto, Byng Inlet, 5,000 bu corn, 550 bbls pork.
Schr Kate Winslow, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Schr Ethan Allen, Buffalo, 16,200 bu corn.
Schr Minnie Williams, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Scow Blackhawk, Lincoln, sundries.
Schr Bridgewater, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn.
Schr Carlingford, Buffalo, 30,500 bu corn.
Schr Reed Case, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat.
Schr Gerrit Smith, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr William Shupe, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr Japan, Escanaba, 4,900 bu oats, 5,000 bu corn.
Schr Yankee, Buffalo, 18,600 bu corn.
Schr Wm. Young, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr Racine, Masonville, 150 bu oats, 3 brls beef, and sundries.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Vessels in good demand and 1½@2c higher; quotable at 18c for wheat, and 17c for corn to Buffalo. Lower lake and New England rates unchanged. The engagements reported were: To Preston—Schr Arabian, corn at 20c. To Buffalo, yesterday p. m.—Schr Yankee, corn at 15½c; schr Carlingford, corn at 15c; to-day, schrs George W. Davis, John Wesley, Kate L. Bruce, Sweetheart; props Java and Empire State, wheat at 18c. prop Montgomery, corn on p. t.; schr Gerrit Smith, corn on p. t.; James F. Joy, wheat at 18c. To Collingwood—Schr Jennie Rumble, oats on p. t. To Sarnia—Prop City of Fremont, and B. F. Wade, through rates.

BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—Rates are steady. Charters reported as follows: Bark Favorite, salt to Chicago at 20c per brl, f. o. b.; schr Watts Sherman, salt to Toledo at 5c per brl, f. o. b.; schr Presto, salt to Grand Haven, on p. t. Reported by H. N. Smith, Esq.: Brig N. M. Standard, coal, Buffalo to Chicago, at $1.50 per ton, free; schr A. Mosher, coal, Buffalo to Detroit, at $1.00 per ton, free; schrs Skylark and Oconto, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, at $2.10 per ton, free; bark Lottie Wolf, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, at $2.00 per ton, free; schr Lyman Casey, railroad iron, to Toledo, at $1.25 per ton; bark Ogarita, coal, Cleveland to Chicago Rolling Mill, at $2.00 per ton; schr Newsboy, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, at $2.00 per ton, free; schr E. M. Portch, stone, to Detroit, at $350 for cargo; schr Nettie Weaver, coal, to Bay City, at $1.25 per ton, free; schr Louis Day, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, at $2.00 per ton, free; schr A. Boody, railroad iron, to Chicago, at $1.75 per ton, free of handling; schr O. Culliver, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, down town dock, $2.00 per ton, free.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

Wind—From the Southeast, brisk.

—The fog signal bell on the west end of Toronto Island is completed.

—A sailor by the name of Murray fell off Muir's Dock, at Sarnia, and was drowned.

—Messrs. Hanson & Scovel, of Detroit, are pushing the work forward rapidly on the new schooner for Captain Muir, which will be launched in a few days.

—From Manitowoc we learn that the new schooner, in process of building at Berger's Yard, is approaching completion rapidly.

—Schr Grace Sherwood, on Saturday, lost all her sails on Lake Erie, and went ashore at Port Burwell. What her prospects are for getting off our despatches do not state. The Sherwood is 95 tons burden, and owned, it is stated, at Sodus Point.

—James R. Slauson, of Racine, is shortly to build another vessel, to be the largest on Lake Michigan. She is to be built by Mr. Rand, at Manitowoc, the builder of the boats of the Goodrich Line, which are all models of beauty and durability. The dimensions of the vessel will be 190 feet keel; 34 feet beam; depth of hold, 13½ feet. Rig, three-and-after.

—The Civil Service rules are hereafter to be enforced in the appointment of the light-house keepers. The Board of Examiners will consist of the Collector of the district, the inspector and engineer of the light-house district. Vacancies will be filled by selection from the lower grades in each district.

—The tug Hector, of Detroit, equipped as a wrecker, has left for Port Stanley to rescue the schooner R. J. Gibbs, which, as we have already stated, is ashore at that place. The Gibbs is laden with railroad iron, taken on at Buffalo for Toledo. She is owned by F. Wells, of Port Huron, and is uninsured.

—The Secretary of the Treasury calls the attention of the officers of customs to the fact that as the law now is, no stamps are required on any official document or paper issued by an officer of the United States Government, or on bills of ladings, bills of sale of vessels, bonds given at Custom House, charter parties, entries of goods, wares, and merchandise for consumption or warehousing, withdrawal entries, manifests, powers of attorney, marine protests, receipts, or other similar documents.

—Messrs. Bailey Bros. & Courtwright, of Toledo, are building a full-sized canal schooner for Andrews & Boland. Planking has just commenced, and the craft will probably be launched within five or six weeks. They have also engaged to build two large barges for Messrs. Shepherd, of Ashtabula, and Henry & Co., of Erie. These are to be 200 feet in length, 37 feet beam, and depth of hold 17 feet. The cost of each will be about $44,000. Keels for both will probably be laid within two weeks.

—The body of Captain McAvoy's wife, who was drowned from the brig Montezuma during the late gale on the north shore of Lake Erie, having $1,400 on her person, was washed ashore the other day a few miles above Port Stanley. On the same day another women's body came ashore at Port Bruce, which is a few miles below Port Stanley. On Wednesday the body of a man was found by a party of lumber-wreckers a short distance east of Port Burwell. All were lost during the recent gale.

NEWS AT DETROIT, Oct. 15.—A fleet of vessels, upward bound, unable to weather Long Point on Monday, came to anchor at that place. Captain Alvord reports seeing a tug, supposed to be the Balize, with a raft, close in upon the land, with prospects of going ashore.

The weather on Lake Huron has been very violent for the past two or three days, the wind from the northwest blowing a gale. Three rafts, overtaken by the storm, were lost at or near Port Austin on Sunday, in charge respectively of three of the best steam tugs on the lakes.

The barge William McGregor, consort to the propeller Forest City, grounded on reaching the Flats yesterday. The steamer came on to this city for a hawser to pull her off. Three downward bound vessels were also reported aground at that place. Tugs were assisting them off as fast as possible, the water being at a very low stage.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	†9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*11:00 a. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*1:45 p. m.	*6:15 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 a. m.	*9:05 a. m.

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	*8:20 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	*8:20 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	*4:50 p. m.	*6:00 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation	*4:20 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	§7:15 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	§7:15 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 p. m.	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday. †Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p. m.	*7:35 p. m.
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:35 a. m.
Springfield Express	*7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Express	†8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	†9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*3:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 p. m.	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 100 Market-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st., and Michigan-av; also, foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time-Table.

Leave Chicago	† 9:40 a. m.	[illegible]
Arrive at Indianapolis	† 6:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Arrive at Cincinnati	†10:55 p. m.	[illegible]

†Mail and Express, except Sunday. §Lightning Express, except Saturday. Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:10 a. m. and 8:25 p. m. Running time only 12 hours. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	§10:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a. m.	†10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p. m.	[illegible]

†Sunday excepted. §Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a. m.	[illegible]
Special New York Express	*9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Night Express	*†9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*12:20 p. m.	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a. m.	8:20 p. m.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 p. m.	9:40 p. m.
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p. m.	9:40 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†8:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Fast Line	*9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Mail	†5:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p. m.	[illegible]

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-Second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:30 a. m.	*9:45 p. m.
Day Express	*9:30 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Jackson Accom'dat'n (daily)	3:35 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†8:30 p. m.	[illegible]
FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†8:30 p. m.	†8:00 a. m.
GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.		
Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:30 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Grand Trunk Night Express	†*9:30 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to No. 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in general practice. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 2 p. m. to 5.

COBURN

Medical Institute,

No. 186 West Madison street, corner of Halsted-st. This Medical Institute is, no doubt, the best place in Chicago for those afflicted with any chronic or delicate disease to go to be cured. The Doctor is a well-educated and scientific man. Send for book on woman and her diseases, also for gentlemen; all free for three cent stamp. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

All female difficulties treated with success. Consultation free and confidential. Address all letters to Dr. J. C. COBURN, No. 186 West Madison-st., corner Halsted-st., Chicago, Illinois.

NO CURE! NO PAY! | DR. KEAN,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all Chronic and Nervous diseases.

Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Rubber Goods always on hand.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Liberal Meeting Last Evening—Fourth Ward.

Card From the Le Moyne Guards—Doolittle to Answer Mr. Ko[rner] To-Night.

A meeting of the Liberal Repu[blicans and] Democrats of the Fourth Ward, w[as held at] Ublich's Hotel, corner of Twenty-[second and] State streets, last evening. The atte[ndance was] very large. Justice Boyden presided. [...] Butler was introduced. He had been [a Repub]lican all his life, but General Grant [had shown] himself to be unworthy of the confid[ence of the] American people, and hence [he did not] intend to vote f[or him.] His opponent, Horace Greeley, h[ad joined] hands with the reformers, and was [one of the] most patriotic and honest men in th[e country.] He stood upon a platform, every plan[k of which] the people had been fighting for for ye[ars ...] form of reform and reconciliation,—[and if] elected, Mr. Greeley would carry out [its princi]ples and restore peace and harmony [to] the whole country. [Applause.] [The war] was over, and the Southern pe[ople were] as anxious for the harmony and pr[osperity of] the country as the Northern people, [but] mercenaries were ruling them with an [...] and they were in a much worse cond[ition] than during the dark days of the [war.] Honest patriots should stop this tyran[ny and ne]potism, and say to Grant and his Admi[nistration,] "We are your masters; you mus[t no] longer as you have been doing." T[he speaker] alluded to the nominees on the Lib[eral] ticket, characterizing them as honest [and capa]ble men, and worthy of the support [of every] one who loved his country.

Hon. Thomas Hoyne and Hon. T[...] Turner were to have delivered addr[esses, but] owing to other engagements, did [not make] their appearance.

The President announced that Sen[ator Doo]little would address the people of C[hicago at] Central Hall, corner of Twenty-seco[nd street] and Wabash avenue, this evening.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE LE MOYNE GUARDS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A resolution appeared in the [...] yesterday, stating that the Le Moyne [Guards] had determined that they would not [sup]port Governor Koerner, as he had r[efused to] address the English-speaking citizen[s] at the meeting on the corner of Nort[h ...] and Church street, on Tuesday evening. [We,] a majority of the LeMoyne Guards, [...] promptly deny that any such resolu[tion was] passed. Though somewhat offended [at the re]fusal of the Governor to speak in En[glish, be]cause he had been invited to speak in [...] the Le-Moyne Guards will still stick to [Koerner] and the rest of the ticket. There is [...] that a Grant man passed the resol[ution re]ferred to. THE LE MOYNE G[UARDS.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1872.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. George H. Bruce, of [...] County, Mich., called at the Liberal h[eadquar]ters yesterday, and expressed his utmo[st confi]dence in, and attachment to, the cause [of Gree]ley and Brown. Mr. Bruce has been rep[resented] as having gone back to the Grant p[arty. It] turns out that, when this canard was s[tarted in] Michigan, Mr. Bruce sought to contradic[t it by a] card in some of the Grant papers in th[e State,] but they utterly refused to allow him to [...]

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE

will speak at Central Hall, corner of Twe[nty-sec]ond street and Wabash avenue, this eve[ning, at] half-past 7 o'clock, in answer to Govern[or Mor]ton, of Indiana.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

A meeting of the Liberal Committee [of the] Fifth Representative District will be h[eld at ...] o'clock this afternoon, at Thomas Flood's [cor]ner of Paulina and Hubbard streets, for [the pur]pose of filling vacancies on the ticket.

The Chicago & Evanston Railr[oad.]

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As my name was mentioned in [connection] to a meeting held at Evanston on Tuesd[ay even]ing last, to take into consideration the p[ropriety] of giving the right of way to the Ch[icago &] Evanston Railroad Company (the franch[ise being] mostly owned by the North Side H[orse] Railroad Company), through the vill[age of] Evanston, I beg leave to state my view[s more] fully than your reporter did in his report.

This Railroad Company proposed to e[nter the] Corporation of Evanston alongside of the [North]western Railroad, and run parallel wit[h it for] some distance, until they reached the b[usiness] part of the town, and then run on Sherm[an Ave]nue directly through the business cent[re, and] much too near our main Public School a[nd Fe]male College.

The people almost unanimously object [to this] proposition. I suggested that the railroa[d con]tinue alongside the Northwestern R[ailroad] about three or four blocks farther than th[ey pro]posed to do; the location would be equ[ally] favorable for the new railroad, and for th[e peo]ple of Evanston; or, if that proposition d[id not] suit the new Railroad Company, to ru[n the] road about one-third of a mile west of th[e North]western depot. I venture to assert that a [large] majority of the people of Evanston, as w[ell as] myself, are in favor of this or any other r[ailroad] being built under fair and proper guar[antees,] and believe it would be for the general go[od of] all concerned. Some of the arguments u[sed at] the meeting, by some of the speakers, seem[ed to] me to be entirely irrelevant and uncalle[d for,] and I was very much astonished at the a[ction] of some gentlemen who, sixty days ago, w[ere in] favor of a railroad to run over the sam[e route] proposed by this Company, and assisted i[n ap]pointing another gentleman of Evanston [and] myself a committee to urge on the Co[mmon] Council of Chicago the importance of a r[ailroad] from North Chicago to Evanston, prac[tically] over this same route. Whether the fa[ct that] they were large stockholders in one and [had no] the other had anything to do with the m[atter,] the reader may determine. As for mys[elf, I] have had no stock in either, and do not [expect] any; but I would like to see a railroad ru[n] from the North Side of the city, through [Lake] View, Evanston, and as much farther nor[th] as any one may desire. It would prac[tically] open up a large section of fine residence [prop]erty between the city and Evanston, an[d give] the great public, who don't own railroads [or] road stock, greater and cheaper faciliti[es for] travel.

Yours, respectfully,
W. N. BRAIN[ARD.]

A Word of Explanation.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of a recent dat[e, a] letter of the Rev. Dr. Everts, addressed [to the] Rev. J. A. Smith, D. D., introduces my n[ame in] a way to call for a brief statement of fact[s. At] the American Baptist Educational Conve[ntion] in Philadelphia, in May last, Dr. Burroug[hs ...] myself was [...] the Committee to nomin[ate] Officers and Local Boards of the America[n Bap]tist Educational Commission. Dr. Burr[oughs] in the Committee, presented a list of nam[es for] the Board of the Northwest, omitting the [names] of Dr. Northrup, Dr. Everts, and Dr. [...] speed, who had constituted the members [of the] Board in this city heretofore. I presented [a list] of names which had been ap[proved] by other members of the No[minat]ing Committee from the West, retain[ing the] names of Dr. Northrup and Dr. Everts, an[d] adding the names of Dr. Burroughs, Dr. [...] and others. But Dr. Burroughs peremp[torily] refused to allow his name to be nominated [... and] some one, I know not who, said, if Dr. [Bur]rough's name did not go on the list, he th[ought] Dr. Everts' name should not go on. Just[ice] all requires this statement of facts.

G. S. BA[...]

Heavy Forgeries in Boston.

From the Boston Journal, Oct. 12.

For some time past detectives of the Sta[te po]lice have been endeavoring to secure the [arrest] of a man named Chas. H. Foster, who wa[s sup]posed to have gone to Canada, and who was want[ed for] forgeries in Boston which amount to [...] over $42,000. One of the alleged forgerie[s is] a note for $26,000, purporting to be sign[ed by] James Little & Co., No. 22 Franklin stree[t,] which is pronounced by that firm as [a forgery.] Foster was arrested a short time since, [in To]ronto, [...] ore under the Extradition Treaty. [...] rings have taken place, but the [...] doubtedly be that the officers will [...] ty, within a few days, with their [...] dealt with in our courts here. [...] hat the victim of the forgeries [...] N[...] Chaddock, a retired me[...] 70 years of age, living at No. 6 T[...] at [...] West End in this [...] that his losses by Foster a[...] out $60,00[...] Foster was a cu[...]

LOCAL POLITICS.

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A meeting of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Fourth Ward, was held at Uhlich's Hotel, corner of Twenty-second and State streets, last evening. The attendance was very large. Justice Boyden presided. Captain Miller was introduced. He had been a Republican all his life, but General Grant had proved himself to be unworthy of the confidence of the American people, and hence he did not intend to vote for him. His opponent, Horace Greeley, had shaken hands with the reformers, and was one of the most patriotic and honest men in the country. He stood upon a platform, every plank of which the people had been fighting for for years,—a platform of reform and reconciliation,—and, when elected, Mr. Greeley would carry out its principles and restore peace and harmony throughout the whole country. [Applause.] The war was over, and the Southern people were as anxious for the harmony and prosperity of the country as the Northern people, but Grant's mercenaries were ruling them with an iron hand, and they were in a much worse condition now than during the dark days of the rebellion. Honest patriots should stop this tyrannical despotism, and say to Grant and his Administration, "We are your masters; you must do no longer as you have been doing." The speaker alluded to the nominees on the Liberal State ticket, characterizing them as honest and capable men, and worthy of the support of every one who loved his country.

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The meeting then adjourned.

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SIR: A resolution appeared in the *Times* of yesterday, stating that the Le Moyne Guards had determined that they would not further support Governor Koerner, as he had refused to address the English-speaking citizens present at the meeting on the corner of North avenue and Church street, on Tuesday evening last. As a majority of the LeMoyne Guards, we would promptly deny that any such resolution was passed. Though somewhat offended at the refusal of the Governor to speak in English, because he had been invited to speak in German, the Le Moyne Guards will still stick to Koerner and the rest of the ticket. There is no doubt that a Grant man passed the resolution referred to.

THE LE MOYNE GUARDS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1872.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. George H. Bruce, of Lenawee County, Mich., called at the Liberal headquarters yesterday, and expressed his utmost confidence in, and attachment to, the cause of Greeley and Brown. Mr. Bruce has been represented as having gone back to the Grant party. It turns out that, when this canard was started in Michigan, Mr. Bruce sought to contradict it by a card in some of the Grant papers in that State, but they utterly refused to allow him to do so.

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The Chicago & Evanston Railroad.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As my name was mentioned in relation to a meeting held at Evanston on Tuesday evening last, to take into consideration the propriety of giving the right of way to the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company (the franchise now mostly owned by the North Side Horse-Car Railroad Company), through the village of Evanston, I beg leave to state my views more fully than your reporter did in his report.

This Railroad Company proposed to enter the Corporation of Evanston alongside of the Northwestern Railroad, and run parallel with it for some distance, until they reached the business part of the town, and then run on Sherman avenue directly through the business centre, and much too near our main Public School and Female College.

The people almost unanimously object to that proposition. I suggested that the railroad continue alongside the Northwestern Railroad about three or four blocks farther than they proposed to do; the location would be equally as favorable for the new railroad, and for the people of Evanston; or, if that proposition did not suit the new Railroad Company, to run their road about one-third of a mile west of the Northwestern depot. I venture to assert that a large majority of the people of Evanston, as well as myself, are in favor of this or any other railroad being built under fair and proper guarantees, and believe it would be for the general good of all concerned. Some of the arguments used at the meeting, by some of the speakers, seemed to me to be entirely irrelevant and uncalled for, and I was very much astonished at the attitude of some gentlemen who, sixty days ago, were in favor of a railroad to run over the same line proposed by this Company, and assisted in appointing another gentleman of Evanston and myself a committee to urge on the Common Council of Chicago the importance of a railroad from North Chicago to Evanston, practically over this same route. Whether the fact that they were large stockholders in one and not in the other had anything to do with the matter, the reader may determine. As for myself, I have had no stock in either, and do not desire any, but I would like to see a railroad running from the North Side of the city, through Lake View, Evanston, and as much farther northwest as any one may desire. It would practically open up a large section of fine residence-property between the city and Evanston, and give the great public, who don't own railroads or railroad stock, greater and cheaper facilities for travel.

Yours, respectfully,

W. N. BRAINARD.

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G. S. BAILEY.

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From the Boston Journal, Oct. 12.

For some time past detectives of the State Police have been endeavoring to secure the arrest of a man named Chas. H. Foster, who was found to have gone to Canada, and who was wanted for forgeries in Boston which amount to a little over $40,000. One of the alleged forgeries is of a note for $26,000, purporting to be signed by James Little & Co., No. 22 Franklin street, but which is pronounced by that firm as bogus. Foster was arrested a short time since, in Toronto, Canada, and is awaiting a decision of the authorities there under the Extradition Treaty. Several hearings have taken place, but the result will undoubtedly be that the officers will return to this city, within a few days, with their prisoner, to be dealt with in our courts here. It appears that the victim of the forgeries is Mr. Sumner N. Chaddock, a retired merchant about 70 years of age, living at No. 6 Temple street, at the West End in this city, and that his losses by Foster amount to about $80,000. Foster was a curbstone broker, and made the acquaintance of Mr. Chaddock last summer, and, by representing that he was doing a large business, and by smooth talk generally, won his confidence. He represented that he had a note to negotiate, drawn by Little & Co., for $26,000, and induced him to advance the money, due on the 12th of last August. Not long after he brought him a note for $6,250, purporting to be drawn by W. C. Simmons, whom he represented to be a son of the late John Simmons, the well-known clothing dealer, due Oct. 21, current, and on this the old gentleman also advanced the money. Finding the note for $26,000, which he had indorsed and put in the bank, was protested at maturity, Mr. Chaddock at once made inquiries and learned that the only Little & Co. who did business in Franklin street had never drawn a note of the kind, and that the signature purporting to be theirs on the note was a forgery. He went to the State Police Office and told his story, which was that he had not only advanced money to Foster on the two notes above named, and which had been brought to him and vouched for as genuine by Foster, but he had let him have money on other notes not yet due, and which were doubtless forgeries, to the amount of about $36,000; indeed, the whole sum that Foster had swindled the old gentleman out of is not less than $80,000, almost every dollar he is worth.

Bible Revision.

An American Committee of Revisers of the English Scriptures, in co-operative union with the British Committee of Revision, was organized Oct. 4, at the Bible House, in New York City, by the election of permanent officers, and has actually begun its responsible work. The leading denominations and literally institutions of the country were reprented in the meeting by ex-President Woolsey, Bishop Lee, Professors Drs. Abbot, Day, Green, Hadley, Hare, De Witt, Packard, Schaff, Short, Strong, and Thayer. Dr. Schaff reported the results of his correspondence and personal conference with the British revisers, and distributed confidential copies of the revised version of the Books of Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, and the first three Gospels, which he had received from England for the use of the American Committee. The Committee then proceeded to elect permanent officers. Dr. Schaff, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, was elected President; Professor Day, of the Divinity School of Yale College, Corresponding Secretary; and Professor Short, of Columbia College, New York, Treasurer. The Committee then divided into two companies, the one for the Old, the other for the New Testament. Professor Green, of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, was elected Chairman of the Old Testament Company; ex-President Woolsey, Chairman of the New Testament Company. Both companies will hold periodical meetings every month in the Bible House.

No provision has been made as yet for meeting the necessary expenses of the Committee. Friends of revision who are disposed to aid in this great work are requested to send their contributions either to the President or to the Treasurer or to any member of the Committee.

The following scholars compose the Committee:

Old Testament Company—Professor William Henry Green, D. D., Chairman, Princeton, N. J.; Rev. Thomas J. Conant, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Prof. George E. Day, D. D., New Haven, Conn.; Prof. John De Witt, D. D., New Brunswick, N. J.; Prof. George Emlen Hare, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Prof. Chas. P. Krauth, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Prof. J. Packard, D. D., Fairfax, Va.; Prof. Calvin Stowe, D. D., Hartford, Conn.; Prof. James Strong, D. D., Madison, N. J.; Rev. C. V. A. Van Dyck, D. D., Beyrut, Syria; Prof. Taylor Lewis, LL. D., Schenectady, N. Y.

New Testament Company—Ex-President Theodore D. Woolsey, D. D., LL. D., Chairman, New Haven, Conn.; Ezra Abbott, LL. D., Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. G. R. Croons, D. D., New York; Professor H. B. Hackett, D. D., Rochester, N. Y.; Professor James Hadley, LL. D., Princeton, N. J.; Professor A. C. Kendrick, D. D., Rochester, N. Y.; Right Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., Wilmington, Del.; Professor Matthew B. Riddle, D. D., Hartford, Conn.; Professor Phillip Schaff, D. D., New York; Professor Charles Short, LL. D., New York; Professor J. Henry Thayer, D. D., Andover, Mass.; Rev. Edward A. Washburn, D. D., New York; Professor W. P. Warren, D. D., Boston, Mass.

Too Merciful by Half.

From the Mt. Sterling (Ky.) Sentinel.

In 1865 W. B. Holder was murdered in Powell County, under the following circumstances: At a wedding a party of wild young men, under the lead of Captain William Townsend, in a drunken frolic, frightened the bridegroom from his bride and the house. Ultimately he was induced to return when convinced that the boys were only larking. Afterwards it was proposed that Townsend should put all the men in the house through a drill on the floor. They all fell into line except W. B. Holder, who was conversing with a lady, and who excused himself by stating that he had taken no part in the previous fun, and had no desire to participate in that then going on. Whereupon Townsend (a most reckless dare-devil, who had killed during and after the close of the war some twenty men) ordered him to fall into line, assuring him that he would "blow his G—d d—d brains out if he didn't." Holder again refused. Townsend repeated his order, reiterating the threat to blow his brains out if he persisted in refusing. Holder raised to his feet, looking Townsend in the eye told him that he (Holder) had been at Shiloh, Chickamauga and other places where bullets rained thick as hail, and had fallen into line, but he had never been ordered to do so in that style, and he didn't propose to submit to it now. "You may blow my brains out, Captain Townsend, for I am unarmed and unable to defend myself, but I'll die before I will suffer myself to be frightened or driven into anything I don't want to do." This seemed to infuriate Townsend, who jerked his revolver from its scabbard, and, placing it against poor Holder's forehead, fired, scattering his brains in every direction. He was so quick in his movements that no one could interfere to save his poor victim. The trial has been continued from term to term until last week, when the murderer was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to serve ten years in the Penitentiary. The verdict was rendered on Friday evening, after fifteen minutes' consultation. We are informed by one of the jurymen that they were unanimously for hanging the murderer, but were compelled by the instructions of Judge Elliott to return a verdict for manslaughter—that they had no discretion in the matter. The court was compelled to summon a jury from Clark County to try the case.

—Lewis M. Ayer, of Barnwell, S. C., formerly a member of the Confederate Congress, has become a Baptist minister.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Rough Skin made Smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard, & Co., New York.

Brown's Bronchials for Coughs, Colds, etc., only 25 cents. Brown's Teething Cordial for children. Pleasant, reliable, and safe. Only 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Sibley & Endicott, C. H. Beckwith & Sons, Bittinger & Bro., Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Lord, Smith & Co., and others, sell Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

A Universal Article of Faith.—In these days of religious contention it has been thought impossible to discover any article of faith upon which all sects and classes would unite. There is one, however, and a very notable one too, whose belief which is implicit and universal in the paramount efficacy of that matchless Household Tonic and Recuperant, Plantation Bitters. The constantly increasing patronage which it receives has, it is true, excited the petty envy of certain splenetic advertisers of pinchbeck panaceas, who hope to make a market for their own ragged, watery wares, by decrying all spirituous medicinal preparations. But the public can stomach neither their arguments nor their potations, and consequently reject these very weak imitations of the enemy as entirely too thin!

SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE PURCHASING YOUR SEWING MACHINES don't fail to call and make yourself acquainted with the improved Grover & Baker shuttle stitch; it runs light and does a greater range of work than any other in the market; it has no equal as a family sewing machine. Office, 150 State-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 333 West Madison-st.; branch, 540 Wabash-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,057.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT; all law business done. NEWELL PRATT, Attorney, State and United States, 407 South Clark-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A LARGE building on Michigan-st., North Side, for a livery and boarding stable, manufactory or warehouse. Address S 83, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. R. HORD & CO., REAL ESTATE dealers, 89 South Clark-st.:
132x165 feet, southwest corner Vincennes-av. and Forty-fourth-st. This is a choice residence lot. High ground and beautiful grove.
100x266 feet, on South Park Boulevard, near Thirty-seventh-st.
Three-story brick house, on Twentieth-st., between Prairie and Indiana-avs.
Two-story frame house, with brick basement, on Throop-st., corner of Jefferson Park.
Two-story frame house, Warren-av., corner Robey-st. Lot, 50x125.
22 lots on Humboldt Park.
Frame store and residence, 313 North Wells-st.
45x150 feet, south corner Dearborn and North Water-st.

FOR SALE—2 NICE MARBLE-FRONT HOUSES ON Michigan-av., numbered 508 and 510, situated just south of Fourteenth-st.
A first-class marble-front house, 697 Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.
The 3-story marble-front house 892 Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st.
The new first-class marble-front house 684 Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.
A very nice 3-story marble-front house, 37 Twenty-fifth-st., just east of South Park-av.
The first-class 2-story brick house 687 Michigan-av., with 30 feet of ground, between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts.
The 2-story frame house 865 Wabash-av., with 34 feet of ground.
A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 394 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NICE VACANT HOUSE AND LARGE lot on Lake-av., east front; easy terms. HESS, WHITING & CO., 126 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., NOS. 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite the Court House:
Large house and lot, 48x177 feet, to wide alley, on Thirtieth-st., near Michigan-av., $12,000.
House with all modern improvements, and deep lot, on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., $16,000.
Neat house and lot, on Calumet-av., $7,500.
Three marble front houses, on Ashland-av., cheap.
House and 30 foot lot, on Park-av., near Leavitt-st., $8,000.
Good house and deep lot, near Jefferson Park, $7,500.
Also other city and suburban residences.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., NOS. 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite the Court House:
7 acres near South Park, on Indiana, Prairie, Calumet, and South Park-avs, $6,000 per acre.
7 acres near Douglas Park, on Twelfth-st., $30,000.
4 acres on Division-st., near Humboldt Park, $17,500.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE CORNER LOTS NEAR Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-ninth-st, close to depot. Cheap for cash. These lots must be sold. E. B. PAYNE, 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—$1,800 COTTAGE AND LOT ON NORTH Side, 2 blocks from cars; easy terms, by W. W. WATSON, Room 16, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., EAST OF WESTERN-av., 25x180, cheap, by W. W. WATSON, Room 16, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE BUILDING LOT ON TAYLOR-st., near plank road, for $850. A lot on Fulton-st., near Western-av., $70 per foot. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 100 LOTS, FRONTING Western-av., Polk and Taylor-sts. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire of GEO. GADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$6,500—269 WEST LAKE, BETWEEN Wood and Lincoln-sts. 30x120, 10-room dwelling. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—HOUSE AND LOT (CORner) West Side, well located; also lot on Wilcox-st. BRIGHAM & WILLITS, 133 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—PRICE $100,000—THE TWENTY-ACRE block southwest corner Wallace and Thirty-first-sts. Would sell at the same price in five-acre blocks. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WEST INDIANA-ST., 25X150; street paved; water, gas, and sewer. 6 lots on Second-st., at $700; terms easy. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—71X150 FT ON JACKSON-ST., BET. WAbash and Michigan-avs, near Gardner House, formerly Trinity Church property; alley on three sides. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast cor Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AND TO RENT—HOUSES AND LOTS in city and country, by I. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Room 1, 71 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE FRAME CHURCH BUILDing, in good order, together with one hundred feet of ground on which the same stands, on Burnside-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.

FOR SALE—BY F. & M. CAMPBELL, 146 EAST Madison-st., Room 15, lots on West Side, on Wilcox, Adams, and Tyler-sts., and on Western and Campbell-avs. Also, houses and cottages ranging from $3,500 to $4,100 each. Give us a call and examine our list. Farms for sale or trade at a positive bargain.

FOR SALE—A FINE 2 STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 37 Vincennes-av., east front; immediate possession given; located a little south Douglas-place. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 5 years; 8 per cent. No agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 252 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE HOUSE, 1120 Michigan-av., $16,500, long time; octagon marble house, 1222 Prairie-av., $15,000, bargain; marble house, 1224 Prairie-av., $15,000, $3,000 cash; elegant marble house, 1126 Michigan-av., $15,500; marble house, 1245 Prairie-av., $14,500, terms to suit; marble house, with bay window, 1256 Prairie-av., $16,000; large 14 room marble house, $18,000. Easy terms. MEARS, 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments, interest 8 per cent; water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st., east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 145 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS $450, INSIDE OF OLD city limits, convenient to street cars. We have 20 of them left. They will soon be gone. The ground is very high. You can have a cellar. Only $100 down. Title perfect. We furnish each customer an abstract of title. We have always have time to show them. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 166 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—60X80 FEET ON Franklin-st., between Lake and Randolph, at $475 per foot, east front; easy terms for a few days. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis' Block, Room 10.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, IN MONTHLY PAYments—New house on Polk-st., near Western-av., 10 rooms, water and gas. Inquire on premises, of G. GADWELL, or in Bank, No. 135 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WALLACE AND HUBBS-sts., near Thirty-fifth, on easy terms. JAMES. H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OVER ONE HUNDRED HOUSES IN city, from $2,000 to $50,000; will show customers. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, one of the neatest cottages in Chicago, on South Side. W. W. WATSON, Jr., 15 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., NOS. 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite the Court House:
Forty-foot lot on Michigan-st., nearly opposite the new Jail, now being built; only $250 per foot. Capitalists can see that this will soon double in value.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BOULEVARD LOTS AT low prices, Oakwood Boulevard. Work on this new boulevard has just been commenced. The lots I am now offering between the South Park Boulevard and Vincennes-av., need only be seen to be appreciated. Those who wish to buy at low prices and on very easy terms should apply immediately. This unquestionable, Oakwood is the connecting link between South Park and Drexel Boulevards. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 16 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS NEAR DEXTER PARK for $700, $350 each, that are worth $500 each, as lots have been sold for that price adjoining; without a doubt a splendid trade. I must have the money. Also a lot on Morgan-st, fronting east, near Sixteenth-st, for $1,000; worth $1,400. Call upon or address YAGER, 1356 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ACRES! ACRES!! ACRES—10 ACRES at Lawndale, at $25,000; also 10 acres at South Chicago; also 40 acres, Sec. 36, 38, 14, at $50,000; also 20 acres on Fifty-seventh-st, $25,000; also 5 acres on Fifty-ninth-st., at $6,000; also other valuable acre property, by HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, $150, $25 down and $10 a month, at Forest Hill; delightfully located, only 5 miles from city (south); streets graded and Western and Sheridan-avs. gravelled; near depot, school, and beautiful grove; title perfect, and for a short time only at above price. Before you buy a lot see these. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle cor Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON MADISON-ST., IN THE n e ¼ of 13, 39, 13. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES IN SEC. 17, 39, 13, SOUTH of Austin. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BARGAIN IN TWO ACRES at South Englewood, very choice, $500 cash, balance on easy terms. J. A. BROUSE, 460 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR COTTAGES, FIRST-CLASS FINish, water running in each one same as hydrant, at Englewood. Easy terms. TILLOTSON BROS., Michigan-av., corner Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—GREAT BARgains in houses and lots; all new and just completed; if you want a home we give you an opportunity, after first payment, to apply your rent in purchasing a house; to salaried men this is better than a savings bank; 24 daily passenger trains leave Englewood for Chicago, and 24 returning from the city; commutation fare, $8 per hundred. HULBURD & CO., 96 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES EAST OF AND FRONTING Douglas Park. 10 acres south of and fronting Douglas Park. STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 46 Market-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS, NEAR the depot, at from $125 to $300 each, weekly, monthly, or yearly payments. WM. O. COLE, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THOSE CHOICE LOTS AT WASHington Heights can be had, for a few days, at $100 each, $10 cash, and $5 monthly till paid for. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 173 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—2 BLOCKS, of 24 lots each; will be sold very cheap, for cash. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 173 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—AM OFFERING acres in Sections 27, 28, and 33, T. 38, R. 13, at prices that must pay a large profit to buyers. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., Real Estate Agent, 108 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—60 CHEAP WASHINGTON HEIGHT lots, or trade. Apply at 113 West Madison-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IN NORWOOD Park, several fine blocks and the choicest lots at very low prices. There is no suburb where property is cheaper, more beautifully and healthily located, or more certain to advance largely and rapidly in value. S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, STEAM ELEVAtor, on Galena Railroad. Capacity, 20,000 bushels. A good chance.
40 acres, Section 30, 40, 13, s w of s e ¼.
15 acres, Section 36, 38, 14, n w ¼.
15 acres, Section 15, 38, 12, s w ¼.
Block of 24 lots, section 1, 38, 13.
ERA & COATES, 163 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—480 ACRES OF SELECTED FARMING land in the best county in Kansas; fine improvements around; will sell cheap, or trade for city or suburban property. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. BARNEY, LAND AGENT—has removed to No. 169 Randolph-st. (in basement of Metropolitan Block). 500,000 acres of good land in the different Western States for sale.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES AT $350 PER ACRE, HALF mile from depot at Jefferson. Terms easy. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OR TO EXCHANGE FOR Chicago city or suburban property, two first-class stores in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin. These stores are now and have been occupied by the same firm since built, at a good rental. They are situated in the centre of the best business portion of Main-st. Front 44, by 100 feet deep, 4 stories high and basement built in modern style, with Milwaukee pressed brick. Apply to EDWARD McKEY or McKEY BROS., Janesville, Wis.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY W. H. THOMPSON, REAL ESTATE Agent, 228 West Madison-st., dwelling No. 166 Twenty-seventh-st., 10 rooms; $35 per month.

TO RENT—BY M. H. MORRIS, ROOM 8, 127 LaSalle-st.—Two-story wood house, 7 rooms, No. 429 Warren-av. Two-story and basement new brick house, 10 rooms, with modern improvements, and brick barn, No. 30 Seminary-av., three blocks from street cars; $800 a year. Nice office, No. 4 LaSalle-st.; also, desk room.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, WASHington-st., near Western-av. D. LEONARD, 123 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE, CONTAINING 16 rooms, mostly furnished with new furniture, carpets, bedding, etc., situated within three blocks of Post Office, Aurora, Ill. Splendid location for a boarding house, or suitable for two families. Rent, $50 per month. Inquire of B. MAUSY, 102 West Lake-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—65, TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—FURNISHED house of 10 rooms; hot and cold water and furnace; good barn on the premises.
Three-story and basement house on North Dearborn-st., near corner of Ontario-st. Inquire of
DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—NOV. 1, THE BEAUTIFUL MARBLE front residence, fronting east, and shaded with trees, at No. 757 Wabash-av. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—297 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—COTTAGE, 4 rooms, closet, and pantry; water in the kitchen. Apply 145 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED THREE-STORY SWELL front brick house, and brick barn. Furnace, gas, hot and cold water. No. 17 Honore-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THE PREMISES 399 and 401 West Van Buren-st., 50x178 feet, with brick dwelling, 25x45, 2 stories, basement and cellar. A large building in the rear, well lighted, 30x80 feet, 2 stories and cellar, on a 40-foot alley, well calculated for a manufacturing interest. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—(ON OR BEFORE NOV. 1) 16 FURnished rooms, single or en suite (Parker Block, northeast corner Halsted and Madison-sts), over Home National and Mechanics' Savings Banks. Parties wishing suites can have them furnished as desired by applying at once to F. B. DEBERARD, at Hale & Bros., 10 to 16 North Canal-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, TO GENtlemen, at No. 20 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 251 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, NO. 221 NORTH WELLS-ST., to a family without children; possession given Nov. 1.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF NICELY-FURNISHED front rooms, in a private family, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two or four gentlemen. Call at 279 West Lake-st.; references exchanged.

TO RENT—NO. 119 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—ONE SINgle and one double furnished room, with or without board.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS, 2 BEDROOMS, 3 CLOSETS, 1 pantry, 1 kitchen, 491 North La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. INquire at 165 East Van Buren-st., second floor.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, TO SINgle men, in the fine brick building No. 331 Chicago-av., near Rush-st.; suitable for one or two persons together. Apply to KRANER & BROTHERS, No. 55 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF TWO FRONT ROOMS, unfurnished, singly or together, with or without board, in private family; near Hoyne and Madison-st. cars. Can furnish one room. References required. Inquire at store No. 738 Madison-st., corner Lincoln.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, WITH LARGE closet, suitable for housekeeping. Cars pass door. Call at east side Page-st., next to southeast corner Lake.

TO RENT—1029 WABASH-AV., LOWER PART OF house, reserving parlors, sitting and dining room, kitchen, three back chambers, barn, large shed, dry cellar.

TO RENT—TO 4 OR 6 GENTLEMEN, A LARGE front parlor, with double bed room off; folding doors; furnished, heated, and cared for. 51 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, BY day or month; also, 1 large unfurnished room. Good hotel table, if desired, at 179 Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, PANTRY, AND CLOSET. None need apply unless willing to buy the furniture, all new a year ago. Price, $100. Call at 471 Catherine-st., corner Loomis.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 97 AND 101 SOUTH WATER st., between Dearborn and State-sts.; 30x165. Apply to ELI B. WILLIAMS, on the premises, or to MYRON L. PEARCE, under Third National Bank.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS. INQUIRE at 375 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—STORE AND 4 ROOMS OVER FOR $35 per month, on Southwest Side, by W. W. WATSON, Jr., 16, 164 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE ROOM, 20x60 FEET, ON RANdolph-st.; also, store room and 4 rooms, $40. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—OR BUY A SUITABLE place for cigar and stationery store. Address M 95, Tribune branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A MAN AND WIFE, NO children, two furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Would be permanent. Address, stating terms, W H W, 151 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED RESIdence and board the proprietor. Address 38 and 60 Sherman-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN GOOD LOCATION ON West Side, a house with 7 or 8 rooms. Address K, 54 North Morgan-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO EDUCATED, Christian gentlemen, a pleasant room in a private family. Address, stating location, terms, and conveniences, Q 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY LOCATED COTtage, either on South or West Side. Call on or address A. P. TEEL, Rooms 13 and 14, 186 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH gas and fire, by a young gentleman (student). Address, stating terms, location, etc., V 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD COTTAGE HOUSE in central location, for a first-class tenant. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

MRS. A. L. BALKAM'S SELECT AGENCY FOR employers and servants, 131 West Jackson-st., northeast corner of Desplaines-st. This institution has been established to afford the employing public great facilities for obtaining domestic servants, with some guarantee of their respectability and qualification as domestic help. Employers will be aided in their selection of help by the proprietress, whose experience of 10 years in the business will enable her to protect the interests of the employer. This will be found a well-conducted and reliable institution, as all help must be able to give good references from their former employers.

MRS. A. L. BALKAM'S SELECT AGENCY FOR employers and servants at 131 West Jackson-st., northeast corner Desplaines-st.

NOTICE—BRICK, STONE WORK, AND PLASTERing, and all jobbing in that line done at the shortest notice. No reference. Nothing without labor. Address C. F. HEESS, Contractor and Builder, 747 Wabash-av.

WANTED—COUTERS, SHELVING, AND BOTtles suitable for drug store. Address O 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH ABOUT $300, TO START the real estate and general agency business. Address ACTIVITY, Q 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO DENTISTS—A GOOD SECONDhand dental chair, must be cheap. Address, 615 Fulton-st., giving locality and maker's name.

WANTED—ALL WHO WANT TO PROVIDE YOURselves and children with a good and comfortable home, in a country of health and prosperity, you can procure such homes in the Southwestern Colony of Colorado. For particulars, apply to D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent, 309 West Madison-st.

WANTED—HORSE AND BUGGY, AND $125 CASH, for a cottage and lot near Twelfth-st. and Blue Island-av. Balance $25 per month. The rent will pay for it. C. N. DEAN, 64 Desplaines-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN SUMS TO suit; and on leaseholds. Mortgages bought. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1864.

LOANS ON COMMERCIAL AND SECURED PAper, by SIMOMDS & CO., 128 and 130 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SMALL SUMS, ON COLlaterals, by M. B. DERRICK & CO., 188 Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN, AT 9 PER CENT, ON FIRST-class city property. KIMBALL & FRAKE, Room 18, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$12,000, $15,000, $18,000, $20,000, $50,000, to loan on business property, improved or unimproved, at low rates. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 151 Monroe-st., Kent's Block.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, GOOD REAL ESTATE paper. Inquire at 230 State-st., Room 8.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—HOUSE AND LOT ON South or West Sides; price within $2,000. Describe property and address C. E. STEWART, Post Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT IN EVANSTON or Chicago. To be purchased by monthly payments, with small or no payment down. Address giving location and terms, E 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND LOT ON EASY PAYments. Must be in a good neighborhood. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—100 TO 200 FEET ON WEST JACKSON-st., west of Ashland-av. Parties having such property to sell, at a bargain, can find a cash customer by calling on us. HAMLIN, CASS & CO., Room 8, Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 15, NEAR THE corner of Calumet-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., a Post Office directory of Illinois, with various memoranda; the finder will please leave it with Captain T. E. White, Special Agent, P. O. D. at the Post Office, or at 169 Myrick-av., corner of Thirty-first-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, THE 12TH INST., A gold bracelet, checked with black enamel. Name, which M. A. M. are initials on inside. Address, B 23, Tribune Office, and receive a liberal reward.

STRAYED—ON THE MORNING OF THE 16TH from 104 Vincennes-av., one bay mare with halter on, and a sore on left hip, mostly healed; when last seen was on Forty-seventh-st., west of South Park boulevard, going west. A suitable reward will be paid on returning her to POWELL, GETCHELL & CO., 130 Monroe-st., Chicago.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foramen's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines, and saws. Western Branch office, 33 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—STATIONARY ENGINES—ONE 20x32, one 10x15, one 8x12, one 6x10, and an upright engine, 6x12, all in first-class repair. Apply to JOHN DAVIS & CO., 128 Michigan-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AT 290 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., A clerk for a grocery store, that is willing to make himself useful in store and out doors, and can come well recommended, by city reference, as to his capacity in that line.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS CLERKS IN CLOTHing store. MORRIS & GOLDSCHMID, 332 Canal-st.

Trades.

WANTED—25 FIRST-CLASS OFFICE FURNITURE makers, and one man competent to take full charge of shop, by D. E. WHITTENHALL, 736 South Halsted-st. None but men of experience need apply.

WANTED—GAS FITTERS AT J. L. PATTISON & CO.'S, 243 State-st.

WANTED—30 CARPENTERS AND FINISHERS, AT 110 and 114 Calumet-av., near Twenty-third-st.; new brown stone houses.

WANTED—GOOD CABINET MAKERS, AT 135 West Twenty-second-st., over Morris' planing mill. J. H. HALL, Superintendent National School Furniture Company.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS TAILORS TO GO to Pooria; steady employment; $16 to $18, or piece work, if preferred. Inquire of DUNNE & SCANLAN, Iron-Clad Office, 164 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH MECHANIC TO TAKE charge of wood-working establishment. Address H 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD PRACTICAL miller to go to the country; must be a good stone-dresser. Inquire of S. H. McCREA & CO., southwest corner of Randolph and Canal-sts.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BRICK MASONS. APply for 2 days at the building on West Adams-st., between Morgan and Aberdeen. Wages, $5 a day for 10 hours.

WANTED—BRICK MASONS. APPLY FOR SIX days at the building, No. 40 Randolph-st., between Wabash-av., and State-st.; wages, $5.00 for 10 hours' work. D. GOODMAN & CO.

WANTED—6 CARPENTERS AT 220 STATE-ST.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BREAD AND CAKE baker; single man preferred. Apply 49 West Madison-st.

WANTED—2 FURNITURE FINISHERS WHO UNderstand oil finish and polishing. H. S. CARTER & CO., 87 Lake-st., corner of Jefferson.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FIVE MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS, BEtween 30 and 40 years of age, to solicit orders for an illustrated Bible.
We engaged last week two lawyers and three merchants. This week we have engaged two merchants (one sold his stock and gave up his P. O. to engage with us) and one high school teacher.
We have men in our employ who have never made less than $70 a week, and have made as high as $162.
W. J. HOLLAND & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MEN AS SALESmen by the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, 74 State-st.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS ON CAIRO & FULton Railroad, of Arkansas. Work for one year; $2.25 per day; good station work; free transportation from St. Louis to work, furnished by WM. HUGHES, 1206 Broadway, St. Louis. MANDEVILLE & ALLEN, Little Rock, Ark.

WANTED—FIFTY MEN, TO WORK ON THE Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Wages, $2.25 and $2.50 per day. Must leave this evening, sure. Free fare, and no charges in office. Apply to A. ANDERSON & CO., 35 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN TO SOLICIT FOR the latest and best improved shuttle stitch sewing machine in the market; to men who will work good inducements are offered. Call on A. STONE, 150 State-st., from 8 to 10 a. m. and 1 to 2 p. m.

WANTED—TO HIRE AN ENGLISHMAN AND wife. The man for general work about a gentleman's place in the suburbs, and the woman to do general housework. A permanent place and good pay. Address, with reference, 504 State-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD SALESMEN TO sell hats, caps, furs, and straw goods, for an old and long-established house in New York. To those having a good trade, and can influence the same in New York from the following States: Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, will please address CHARLES CLAYTON, Spring-st. Station, New York City.

WANTED—AN AGENT IN EVERY TOWN AND city in the Northwestern States, in an honorable and good paying business. Correspondence solicited. Address, with references, Z 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER, TO work for the New York Tea Store, 348 Archer-av. Will pay good salary.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BAR-TENDER, AT 37 and 39 East Kinzie-st., French Hotel.

WANTED—A FEW SMART, ENERGETIC MEN, TO canvass for the Patent Combination Brush and Broom Holder, an article needed in every household and sells at sight. Agents are now making from $10 to $12 per day selling this article. Exclusive territory given. Address or call on R. NEVERS, JR., 23 Nevada Block, Chicago.

WANTED—SIX GOOD STREET SALESMEN, for which a good salary or commission will be paid. Inquire of the ELASTIC BROOM CO., 22 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st.; business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 1,000 RAILROAD LABORers and choppers for Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2 and $2.25. Board $4, fare furnished to all; sure of a winter's work; we also want 50 saw-mill hands at $30 to $40 and board; 40 farm hands at $26 per month and a winter's work. We sell cheap tickets to laborers going South. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 50 West Randolph.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—MALE AND FEMALE, for something that takes on sight. Parties that wish to make money fast can call and investigate, or address CHARLES H TAYLOR & Co., 66 Market-st., Room 32.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN TALK TO solicit orders; must have experience in soliciting. Call at 201 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—FIFTEEN MEN FOR A GOOD STEADY winter's job; highest wages paid. Apply at 216 East Washington-st., Room 25.

WANTED—20 FARM HANDS, $26 PER MONTH; work all winter, fare furnished. 50 for Sparta tunnel; $2.40 per day, work lasts till next May. 50 for sawmills, 500 for railroads in Michigan and Wisconsin, 1,000 for tie cutting, land clearing, railroad and levee works South. Apply for cheap tickets to SOUTHERN EMIGRATION AGENCY, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS FOR LEVEES South; wages $45 to $50 per month and board; 2,000 for the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, $2.25 per day; plenty of station work at big prices; also sawmill hands, $40 per month and board; 50 farm hands, $26 per month and board; 300 for Wisconsin Central Company, $2.25 per day. Free fare. Apply to C. V. SNELL & BARLOW, 29 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL MEN FOR THE CITY, for a fast-selling article; $5 to $10 a day easily made on $5 to $10 capital. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS, MEN FOR city work, farm, and saw mill hands. All men out of employment can find good jobs and good wages. All men wanting help of any kind will be supplied promptly, by leaving their orders. Call or address, SHAW & WILSON, 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD, STEADY BOY, FROM 14 TO 18 years old. Good wages to the right one. 675 Carroll-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CITY CANVASSER ON A monopoly. No money required. An experienced man can make good wages. Inquire at G. W. PEKE'S, 55 South Carpenter-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BUTTERS' EXCHANGE, RECENTLY FITTED UP for the sale of horses and carriages, will be kept as a first-class business place. Gentlemen having property to sell, or desiring to purchase, should be sure to call at the new institution, 25, 27, 29, and 31 West Washington-st.

FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENY, 333 STATE-ST., have on hand the largest assortment of carriages and business wagons in the city, and they are bound to sell them cheaper. Give them a call if you want anything in their line.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—PAIR OF HEAVY HORSES and harness; also single lumber wagon; all in good order. Call at 55 West Lake-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—AT 769 WEST Madison-st., a pair of matched bay buggy horses, harness, buggy, etc. Also several new and second-hand vehicles.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP CARTS WITH HARness to match. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GENTLEMAN'S HORSE, color bay, sound in every respect, shows good time, not afraid of the cars, free and easy driver, with California buggy, harness, blankets, etc. Can be seen at BASSETT'S Livery Stable, Harmon-court, between Michigan and Wabash-avs.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, TWO HEAVY teams, with iron axle wagons and harness. Inquire at Room 13, Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TWO TEAMS OF HORSES, WAGONS, and harness; also, buggy horse; will trade for lumber. 329 West Van Buren-st., before 8 a. m.; or by note 124 South Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—HORSE, TOP BUGGY AND HARNESS. Rig new last June. Will sell at great sacrifice. Must be sold this week. I have room for a few boarding horses. First-class care given. At BASSET'S stables, rear of 15 and 17 Harmon-court.

I WILL NOW SELL MY THREE FINE YOUNG trotters, gold plated harness, double and single, light square box buggy, and the handsomest phaeton in the city, all good as new and strictly first-class, cheap for cash; no trade. Call at 158 South Halsted-st. DR. FRITZ.

I WANT TO BUY A BUGGY, SECOND-HAND, AND pay in installments. Address or call, H, 173 Egan-st.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., has for sale good clarence and team, top and open buggies; also seven lumber-wagons less than ¾ manufacturer's cost. Call this week if you want a bargain.

NEW BUGGIES, FULL LEATHER TOPS, OPEN wagons, and harness at auction, on Friday morning, Oct. 18, at Butters' Exchange, 25, 27, 29, and 31 West Washington-st.

OWEN EVANS & CO., LIVERY, BOARDING, AND Sale Stable, 58 and 60 Sherman-st., opposite M. S. & R. I. R. R. Passenger Depot, Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SCHOONER WM. ALDRICH. APPLY to SCHLOSSER & KITTMAN, No. 311 and 313 Florida-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—A SAFE OF LARGE SIZE, IN GOOD order, cheap. 165 West Randolph-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—65 CLOCKS, 1 IRON SAFE, 1 8-foot metal show case, and fixtures of jewelry store 76 Blue Island-av.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND KNABE PIANO, IN fine condition, and warranted perfect. Call at the warerooms of J. BAUER & CO.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, RANGING in price from $100 to $200, and warranted perfect. J. BAUER & CO., Nos. 390 to 396 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PARLOR GRAND piano low for cash. J. BAUER & CO., Nos. 390 to 396 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—LOW FOR CASH, A NEW PARLOR set, rosewood piano, and carriage. Can be seen at No. 270 Michigan-av.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR sale, can find a cash customer by addressing FURNITURE, care Carrier No. 51.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE TEACHER to take charge of High School, in desirable locality. Address EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, 97 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A NEAT AND COMPETENT PROTestant girl to do general housework in a small private family. Must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 290 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Norwegian or German preferred. Apply at 588 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; German, Swedish, or Norwegian girl preferred. Apply at 432 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Call at 402 West Randolph-st., immediately.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good washer and ironer; German preferred; 3 in family. 328 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework, in a small family. Must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Good wages. Apply at 1214 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, 2 good girls, one for chamber and dining-room work, and one for kitchen work. Apply at 130 Illinois-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL IN A FAMILY OF three. Call at 480 Butterfield-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; must be good cook, washer, and ironer. 1069 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of three. American, Swede, or English preferred. Apply at 159 Ellis-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer. German or Norwegian preferred, at 1022 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. Call at 89 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL. NO COOKing expected. None but those willing to work need apply at G. LaBERGE'S, 196 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL. INQUIRE at 876 Prairie-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—50 FIRST-CLASS CLOAK AND DRESS-makers. None but those thoroughly acquainted with the business need apply. J. V. FARWELL & CO., Monroe and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER, IMMEDIately, at 285 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOAK AND DRESS-makers; pay from $6 to $9 per week. Also, a bundle wrapper. HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 253 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HAIR-WORKER. Apply at No. 204 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—12 EXPERIENCED BOOK-FOLDERS, immediately. Apply to CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

WANTED—20 LADIES FOR THE CITY; AN EASY money making business offered any energetic person. Call early and secure a good chance. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Room 17.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL FOR ONE child. Apply at 137 Twenty-sixth-st., near Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SCRUB GIRL. CALL AT METROPolis Hotel, Michigan-av., corner Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE ORDER cook at Grand Central Dining Rooms, corner Clark and Washington-sts. None but the best need apply.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BILLIARD HALL, WITH BILLIARDS, IN GOOD location, for sale, or exchange for city real estate. Inquire at COHN & CO.'S, 101 East Harrison-st.

A GIVEN AWAY PRICE—ONLY $380 WILL BUY a first-class restaurant in the very best location, East Madison-st; sickness of the owner being the only cause for selling. Apply to NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET, DOING A wholesale and retail business, for sale. Inquire 442 South Clark-st.

A GOOD PAYING HOTEL IN A COUNTRY TOWN, where 20 trains stop daily, for sale or exchange. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

A RARE CHANCE—DRUG STORE FOR SALE, 25 miles from Chicago, on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. Will inventory between $2,000 and $3,000; sales over $50 a day. Good reasons for selling. Inquire of proprietor, B. VAN BUREN, Lemont, Ill.

A PRACTICAL BUSINESS MAN, WITH $4,000 cash, desires an interest in some good paying business. Address B 55, Tribune office.

A WIDE-AWAKE, ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN with a small capital can learn of the best business opportunity in the city by calling on W. H. VAN ORNUM, 812 Cottage Grove-av., any afternoon.

A TWO YEARS' LEASE OF STORE FOR SALE, located in the best business portion of West Madison-st, with stock of gents' furnishing goods and store fixtures. Address STANLEY, care Carrier 78.

A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND PRACTICE FOR sale worth $12,000 a year; would take a partner. Inquire in person at 156 South Halsted-st.

BOARDING STABLE, SOUTH OF TWENTY-second-st., for sale. Address B 98, Tribune Branch office.

BARBER SHOP FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS LOCAtion, fine fixtures, cheap rent, paying well. Offered at half price. Must be sold. FINLEY, 64 South Desplaines-st.

BOARDING HOUSE AND SALOON FOR SALE, No. 19 Charles Place, near Harrison-st. and Fifth-av; 20 rooms and basement. Inquire on the premises.

CORNER GROCERY FOR SALE, CHEAP, FULL stock of goods, stand West Side. Owner wants money. L. H. FREIBERGER, 510 South State-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CENTRAL REAL estate in Chicago—A splendid business, doing a heavy trade in dry goods and groceries; amount of stock about $4,000; store to rent; best location in city of Elgin, Ill. For particulars, address M. & J. McNEIL, Elgin.

FURNITURE AND LEASE OF A FIRST-CLASS boarding-house paying enough to clear one-half cost of furniture first year, for sale. Address E 80, Tribune Branch office.

GOOD OPENING FOR A YOUNG PHYSICIAN; practice established, with office and drugs. Address Box 144, Nevada, Livingston Co., Ill.

MACHINE SHOP, TOOLS, AND FOUNDRY, WITH lot 70x200 feet, for sale, fronting on two streets, centrally and conveniently located to railroads and river, at a bargain, only $16,000. J. S. & A. SCOVEL, 76 Madison, near State-st.

NEW SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP—HALL'S FIRE proof; size, No. 12. Apply to JOHN L. RANNEY, 17 Chamber of Commerce.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE, WHERE A LARGE business can be done. For particulars call at 275 Wabash-av., or 274 West Madison-st.

RARE CHANCE—A SMALL STOCK OF HARDware, stoves, tinware, and a new set of tinner's tools amounting to about $1,700, must be sold soon for cash. Good trade established; in a smart business town on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, one hundred miles west of Davenport; can make $2,000 a year; cause of selling, disease of the lungs. For further particulars, address A. C. HUMPHREY, Victor, Iowa.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF NEWS DEPOT AND confectionery store, 333 West Lake-st., opposite Elizabeth-st. School, for sale.

STOCK OF GROCERIES AND LEASE FOR SALE. Stock full and first-class. Location one of the best on the West Side; doing a good trade, all cash. Call at 815 West Lake-st.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A RETAIL BOOK and stationery store for sale on Madison-st.; good location; owner going East. Address B, 124 South Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED—PARTNER, WITH FROM $1,500 TO $2,500, to join the Advertiser in the manufacture and sale of an article wanted in every family, out of which a profit of $10,000 to $15,000 can be realized this fall and coming winter. Address A 71, Tribune office, Chicago.

$150 WILL BUY A CIGAR AND CONFECTIONary store in good location, and doing good business. Inquire at 238 West Randolph-st.

$500 CASH—RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—BUYS half interest in $1,000 new stock and best established office business in city; will pay you $250 per month. Owner leaving city. FULLER, 118 East Washington-st., Room 30.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., Nos. 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite Court House:
A valuable place on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., with encumbrances, for good unencumbered acre or suburban property.
Also, a fine place at Lake Forest, for city property; will assume some encumbrance.
Also a new house and large lot at Maywood, for which unimproved city property will be taken as first payment.

TO EXCHANGE—THE FURNITURE AND LEASE of private or family hotel, with a large boarding stable attached,—situation, South Side,—will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for Real Estate, or will take part cash and the furniture of a smaller house. Address Q 61, Tribune Branch office.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK—SEVERAL fine blocks, and some of the choicest lots at low prices, for houses and lots in Chicago, or in flourishing country towns. S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard Court.

TO EXCHANGE—ELEGANT VILLA HOUSE AND 11 acres of lawn in corporation of Geneva, delightful surroundings and scenery, for a farm of 120 to 160 acres in Northern Illinois, or Iowa, or Southern Wisconsin, or Minnesota; will take it stocked, if desired. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

WILL EXCHANGE—A GOOD NEW HOUSE, AND 2½ acres of land at Hinsdale for city property. Inquire at 304 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FINE LARGE pair of bay horses, top buggy, double and single harness, and some cash, for good real estate. Address L 69, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—CITY PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE for two or three choice fruit farms at St. Joseph, Mich., paying from 15 to 30 per cent upon valuation. Also a large stock farm wanted to exchange for first-class suburban property at bottom prices. Exchange a specialty. CHARLES GARDNER, No. 1 South Canal-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR EXPLORATION IN Africa; the Herald's Stanley expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone; elaborately and profusely illustrated with full page engravings, together with fine maps. This volume will contain a complete account of Mr. Stanley's finding of the great African Traveller, and of his wonderful adventures in the Wilderness. A full account of all great explorers in that unknown country, which is described as the division of the world. A most interesting and valuable volume. Send for circulars or send one dollar for canvassing book and name territory desired. Address Union Publishing Company, 165 Twenty-second-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A NEW AND cheap kitchen necessity. Call at 373 Wabash-av., basement.

AGENTS WANTED—$30 WATCH FREE—MEN AND women can clear $50 to $75 a week with our golden needle and ladies' caskets; new thing; take well everywhere. Samples to country free. Call, or send stamp or circular. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—THE VERY BEST CHANCE ever offered. Profits $4 to $20 a day. Try it. Particulars free. Address WOODWARD, LEWIS & CO., 33 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—$425 A MONTH AND EXPENses to good canvassers. Articles new, and as staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 92 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNtry to sell an article needed in every house; good canvassers can make easily $150 per month. Address ELASTIC BROOM CO., 22 South Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER, CORRESpondent, bookkeeper, or in some other capacity, by a competent and reliable man. References first-class. Address CASHIER, P. O. Box 54.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had nine years' experience in an office in the retail cabinet business; thinks himself competent. Address "YALER," 1269 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES a situation in the insurance business; has had 3 years' experience; good penman and rapid at figures. Address Y 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A grocery store or at bartending; can make himself generally useful in either. Please call soon at 113 Erie-st., corner of Market.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRUGgist. City reference. Address, H 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A grocery store, one who understands the business. Address MARTIN DYER, care Bryne Lavin, corner Taylor and Beach-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY AND sober young man as clerk in a grocery store, and to drive delivery wagon, and make himself useful. Address X 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF GENERAL business qualifications, a competent bookkeeper, and one willing to work; a moderate salary required, and unexceptionable references given. Address Box 129 Evanston, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—WILL BE PREPARED TO make an engagement with a crockery or hardware jobbing house as travelling salesman after Dec. 1; best of Eastern references. Address for one week, G. P. S., Mokena, Ill.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCH-maker seeks employment in Chicago; very good references. Address S 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BUTCHER OF FIVE years' experience. Apply No. 30 Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN BY A CARpenter of 20 years' experience; best of references. Apply at 237 South Halsted-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER, reliable man and woman, on a gentleman's place, where they could have a house to live in; man to take care of and drive horses and make himself generally useful; woman would help when required, or would both live in the house and do the work for a small family. Please call on WM. TATE, 46 Coolidge-st., top floor.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, RELIAble man of good address, at moderate salary. Address Industry, Q 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAN OR JANitor for some establishment or firm. The very best of references given as to character and standing. Address H. G., 42 Fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED man, who has had several years' experience in newspaper business, desires a position in some newspaper office; will go out of town. Good references. Address S 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO is willing to work. Would like to do chores for his board and go to school. Address N 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bar-keeper, who has had 11 years' practice in the business. Call or address J. B. Y. 112 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN HONEST, REliable boy, 15 years of age; can tend store, or be useful. 285 West Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR A NO. 1 AMERICAN girl, from Syracuse, in a first-class private family; also for two cooks in a hotel or boarding house, who are not afraid of work, give best of references, (wages $7 per week); also fifty first-class girls who are waiting for situations in first-class families. 126 West Monroe-st., Star Employment Office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL OR COMpanion to a family going to Europe; best of references given. Address Y 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer in a private family. Call, 368 Twenty-third-st., near Wentworth-av., in basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, TOgether, in a private family. Three girls for housework. Call at 161 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS PRIvate family, by a competent girl, to do second work or take care of children. Reference, if required. Apply 259 Twenty-second-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—A SCOTCHWOMAN would like a situation to do general house-work of small family. Good wages expected. Address L 62 Tribune Branch office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS seamstress in a private family. Call at 313 South Morgan-st., down stairs.

Miscellaneous.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Randolph—A front parlor, furnished; also, a suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

39 WEST ADAMS-ST.—GREEN WILLOW HOUSE, just opened. Club rooms and lodgings for ladies, gents, and families; also, excellent board.

49 WEST MADISON-ST.—3 PLEASANT FRONT rooms to rent, furnished or not, with board; also day board.

121 WALNUT-ST.—PLEASANT SQUARE ROOM, unfurnished, with closet; also, square room, furnished; also single room; gentleman and wife or gents; also day boarders; pleasant locality; handy to cars.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—TWO delightful unfurnished rooms, with first-class table board. Hot and cold water, and gas.

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—YANKEE HOUSE. Furnished rooms to rent, with board by the day or week.

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FINE SUNNY front room furnished for two, to rent, with board.

363 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER OF ANN—Board and pleasant rooms for gent and wife or two gentlemen. This is an English home in the true sense of the word.

274 FULTON-ST.—ROOM AND BOARD FOR TWO gents; private family. References required.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with or without board. Location good, and house new, with all modern improvements.

344 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—HANDSOME and very cheerful and desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Superior table board. Day boarders wanted.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE ROOM, SUITAble for 2 gentlemen; also one single room; breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner.

361 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—2 FURNISHED rooms, with board, suitable for single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives.

376 WEST MONROE-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND unfurnished rooms on second floor; water on same.

TWO FRONT ROOMS, ONE FURNISHED, WITH board, in private family, near Hoyne-st. and Madison-st. cars. References required. Inquire at store No. 738 Madison-st., corner Lincoln.

South Side.

43 HAMILTON-AV.—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, unfurnished, with closets. Also, one furnished room, with board, in private family.

43 HUBBARD COURT.—NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board with rooms $4 to $8 per week, with use of piano; day board $3.50.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM for gentleman and wife, or for two single gentlemen.

499 BURNSIDE-ST. (SOUTH DEARBORN-ST.), near Twenty-ninth-st.—Pleasant rooms with first-class board, at lowest possible prices; bath room and every convenience.

546 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD. Also a few day boarders.

594 WABASH-AV.—SUITE OF UNFURNISHED front rooms; also, furnished rooms; with first-class board.

735 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with all modern improvements, positively to gentlemen only.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with first-class board.

855 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH bath-room adjoining, heated by furnace, with board in private family; desirable location. Gentlemen preferred.

1121 STATE-ST. (SOUTH SIDE HOUSE)—PLEASant rooms, with first-class board, at $5 per week; families accommodated.

NEVADA HOTEL, 177 TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—FINE large room, handsomely furnished, with first-class board, at moderate rates.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for gent and lady, with board for lady. Address G 26, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, SOUTH front suite, unfurnished, except carpet, with board, in private family, where there are few or no other boarders. Address, with terms and particulars, Q 82, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH ROOM OR ROOMS, EITHER FURnished or unfurnished, by gentleman and wife, to take possession about the middle or last of November. Please address E. A. T., care carrier No. 5, city.

BOARD—A SUITE OF ROOMS AND BOARD FOR four persons, on South Side. Best of references. Address G 24, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR THE WINTER, IN A PRIVATE family, in a good location on West Side, by gentleman, wife and two children; (children's ages 11 and 13 years). Address K, 101 North Morgan-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN A GENTEEL, well-established cash business that pays well, and can be increased by the help of a live man. 153 East Washington-st., Room 20.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 CASH, IN A well-established business, paying from $200 to $300 per month. Will show books to prove. Positively no other parties need apply. Call between 9 and 11, and 2 and 4, at the office of C. MARKUS, 120 Milwaukee-av.

PARTNER WANTED—I WISH TO ESTABLISH A first-class manufacturing business in Chicago, that will pay large profits and meet the ready demand, and would like one or two partners who can command, singly or jointly, $10,000. Principals only will address V 51, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH A few thousand dollars wishes to hear of an opportunity to invest as partner in some good business. Address P. O. Box 418.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $800 TO $800, to join the advertiser in a well-paying, legitimate business. References exchanged. Address Y 34, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—HAVE LETTERS FOR GEORGE, Augusta and Mary Milton, at 152 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—THE YOUNG MAN WHO PICKED up Pocket Book dropped by lady who entered State and Madison st. car No. 12, going east, yesterday, about 5 p. m., will please return same to 713 Wabash-av., and avoid exposure, as he is known; the lady will generously reward.

TEMPERANCE.

Further Agitation of the Liquor Question.

A Meeting in Favor of Closing Saloons on Sunday.

Remarks by Dr. Davis, Senator Woodward, and Others.

A meeting was held, last evening, in Centenary M. E. Church, West Monroe street, under the auspices of the Temperance Bureau. The attendance was tolerably large. Mr. Philip Myers nominated General O. L. Mann as Chairman, and he was elected. The Rev. Dr. Beecher invoked the Divine blessing. Mr. Myers was made Secretary.

General Mann said that at the previous meeting, held in the Board of Trade Hall, a Committee was appointed to wait upon the Mayor and other city officials, to request the closing of saloons on the Sabbath. The result was known to all.

MR. MYERS

said that two committees were appointed, one of fifteen, to wait upon the Mayor and city officials, and one of five, to gather statistics. Dr. Evarts, Chairman of the fifteen, was out of the city, but the action of the Committee was published in the newspapers. Dr. N. S. Davis, Chairman of the Committee of Five, would probably submit a report.

DR. DAVIS

regretted the absence of Dr. Evarts, who could have given a more explicit account of the interviews than was published in the papers. The first interview brought from the Mayor the announcement, that the authorities could not, with the force at their command, enforce the laws. It was a sad and discouraging announcement to him, as nineteen-twentieths of the population believed it would be better for the people if the law could be enforced. It was said that there were more voters opposed to the law than in favor of it. The number of voters, of course, depended on the number congregated in the grog-shops. The Board of Police displayed courage. They said they could enforce the law. The Mayor, honestly fulfilling his duty, though doubting his ability to accomplish the end sought, gave the necessary order, and now the law was to be made effective. All good citizens should aid and assist the authorities. The 2,000 dram-shops in the city should be compelled to obey the law. The evils of dram-shops were enumerated. They should be shut on Sunday. If all the laws, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors were inforced, crime in the city would be diminished 100 per cent. Twenty-five years ago a gentleman visited all the prisons and poorhouses in the State of New York, and found that four-fifths of the prisoners, and three-fourths of the paupers were made such by intemperance. That was a quarter of a century ago. Three years ago, Dr. Elisha Hains found that 80 per cent of the criminals in the New York houses of correction were made criminals by drink. In 1871 there were 26,448 police arrests in the City of Chicago, of which 13,767 were charged with having been drunk or disorderly, or having committed assaults,—all, of course, being the direct result of intoxicating liquor. The President of the Board of Police in Chicago said that nine-tenths of the crime in the city was the effect of the same cause. Mr. Reed, the State's Attorney, said officially that if the saloons were closed on Sunday, leaving them to do all the mischief they could during the week, the business of the Criminal Court would be reduced two-thirds. Of one hundred murders and manslaughters committed in Chicago during the last seven years, ninety were committed by men whose minds were deranged by liquor. Of 2,000 females in hospital in Blackwell's Island, over 1,400 were reduced to prostitution by having drunken fathers or mothers, or both. In this city would be found the same proportion, and it was true that male licentiousness was in a great degree committed while the passions were stimulated by liquor. Persistent, steady work would ensure the enforcement of the law and prevent men from being slain in the streets every Sunday. They should vote only for men who would maintain public virtue, and thereby preserve the country. There was no necessity for thousands of policemen to be scattered all over the city in order that the law might be respected. All the Mayor had to do was to sit in his office and revoke licenses when the law was violated. [Applause.] They should be careful when voting for members of the Legislature not to vote for any candidate of either party, whether for the Senate or the House of Representatives, who would in any way disturb the present law, except to make it more stringent. [Applause.] Half the candidates were nominated in the dram-shops, and were utterly unworthy of confidence or respect. Some more of these gentlemen were dodging the question, trying to ride two horses. They were not to be trusted. The liquor-dealers, with their money, were working to elect their own tools. The good people of the city should be all on the other side. [Applause.]

SENATOR WOODWARD

thought they should have begun before, and have taken care that responsible bondsmen went bail for the saloons. The Mayor should issue a proclamation closing the saloons on Sunday. He should mount the horse of law and order, and stick on. He would ride triumphantly through. He said he had not force enough. Let him close the saloons. Every saloon he closed would be equivalent to increasing the police. He had money at his command. The Germans as a body were in favor of the law, and were law-abiding. Even the saloon-keepers were not unanimous in opposing the law. It was a few politicians who, for their own ends, kept up the opposition. He was afraid the Mayor was rather favorable to them, and was forgetting the Christian people of the city.

THE REV. MR. GOODWIN

thought the Mayor was honest in purpose and intentions, but he should have the sentiment of the Christian people at his back. The Superintendent of Police perhaps wanted to know if the Christian people remembered him in their prayers and in their closets, as he went forth to perform his duty. The Police Commissioners would probably issue their order this week. They were working here for the entire West, and outlying cities, such as Cincinnati and St. Louis, would take courage and follow the example of Chicago.

MR. BONNEY

was asked the other day how Charley Reed stood on that subject. He did not exactly know, but if Charley Reed faltered, if he refused to enforce the Sunday law, and every other law, it would kill him. Captain Tuttle, ex-Superintendent of Police, told him that no increase in the police force was necessary to enforce the Sunday laws, but an increase of moral courage was indispensable. When some day they put forward a living embodiment of temperance, morality, religion, and virtue, for Mayor, he would get a majority of five thousand. If they had a candidate for Governor on a religious platform, they would elect him, and astonish and please the world. [Applause.]

MR. MICHAEL M'AULEY

made a witty and telling speech. He stated that the Irish people were in favor of executing the law. He wished to have it executed, independent of politics. He was no politician. He would never run for office until he ran on a temperance ticket, and then he expected to run like wildfire. The Irishmen in the Legislature, reflecting truly the sentiments of their countrymen, voted for the laws, and the Hon. A. L. Morrison was an eloquent exponent of the principles of temperance. He hoped that any Irishman who was a candidate for the Legislature would, if elected, be on the side of morality and vote and work to sustain the law, if it should be assailed. [Applause.]

MR. M. C. KELLY

offered a long series of resolutions providing that the Committee of Fifteen and such members of the Committee of Twenty-Five appointed by the mass meeting opposed to murder, as favored the movement, and the Committee of Seventy for the enforcement of the new law, form themselves into a Central Committee to nominate candidates for office who would support the law.

The resolutions were laid over until the next meeting.

MR. THOMAS MOULDING

offered the following:

Whereas, This meeting having met to consider the causes and prevention of crime, believes that the enforcement of the law closing the saloons on the Sabbath day will decrease crime very materially in our city; therefore,

Resolved, That we believe our Police Commissioners acted in good faith in asking the Common Council to pass an ordinance closing saloons at 11 o'clock every night; they have our thanks, and we earnestly urge the Common Council to pass said ordinance.

Adopted.

MR. MYERS

offered the following:

Resolved, That this meeting tenders its heartfelt thanks to Mayor Medill and the police authorities for the assurance and orders already given for the enforcement of the Sunday laws, and we pledge them our hearty support.

Adopted; adjourned.

A SUIT COMMENCED.

The Temperance Bureau has instituted proceedings in the Circuit Court against Peter Almendinger, the keeper of a saloon on the North Side, claiming $10,000 damages on behalf of the widow and seven children, all minors, of John Conkling, who, it is alleged, came to his death in August last from the effects of beer drank in the saloon. It appears that Conkling, a laborer, was working in a building in the vicinity of Almendinger's, and was in the habit of drinking there. On the day of his death, Conkling, during dinner hour, drank, it is alleged, nine glasses of beer sold him by Almendinger or his agents. He went to work after dinner, mounted a scaffold, fell therefrom, and was killed. Hence the suit. The widow and children are not residents of this State, but the Temperance Bureau have complied with the law by giving bonds for the costs, and the case will very probably go to trial.

ARCHITECTURAL.

Annual Meeting of the Chicago Chapter of American Institute of Architects.

Interesting and Important Address by the President, W. W. Boyington, Esq.

Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held last evening at the office of Messrs. Carter, Drake & White, No. 21 East Van Buren street. It was attended by Messrs. Boyington, Cochran, Drake, White, Willett, and Miller. The following address was read by

PRESIDENT BOYINGTON:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CHICAGO CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS: This our annual meeting is fraught with more than ordinary interest to our profession in this city. One year ago the principal portion of our city was but a blackened, smoking area of ruin. We felt a pride in boasting to our Eastern and Southern friends that, for the age of our city, we could show them finer buildings in an architectural point of view than any other city on this Continent. I was among those that believed this to be true. To be sure there were some one and two-story framed buildings interspersed on the principal streets. But we had very many notable business blocks and public buildings, and were adding more elegant buildings every season.

But what was then our pride and boast proved to be but of a few hours duration when the devouring element once got the sway. It swept away the monuments that some of us architects fondly looked upon as gems that would live long after our frail tenements had mouldered to dust, and the places that knew us would have along ago forgotten us, except for the few names that were engraved on some of the corner stones of the principal buildings.

But the over-ruling hand of Providence directed otherwise, and obliterated everything in architecture that had given character to old Chicago, admonishing us to put no trust upon things of our own creation which can thus perish in an hour.

Nothing ever had such an effect to suggest to me the frailty and uncertainty of everything earthly as did the great Chicago fire. From the fire, I trust, the world has drawn many beneficial lessons.

Thus, in our trial, others as well as ourselves may have been greatly benefitted.

It has been said by a reverend gentleman that "Chicago was planted by Providence, and designed for a great metropolis."

It would seem that in the destruction of the city, most of what was necessary for the construction of the city had providentially been saved, viz.: Our principal building iron foundries, our door, sash, and blind factories, planing mills, brick-yards, warehouses, and storage for grain; our packing-houses, etc. All of which were immediately put into active operation for the supply of building material, and the support of the teeming laborers and destitute multitude that was required to rebuild the city.

We also had in full operation 10,000 miles of railroad, [illegible]ly tributary to the rebuilding, in addition to the [illegible] and canal, with their facilities for landing cargoes of lumber, stone, brick, lime, and cement directly upon our docks. And, what is more, the capital and sympathies of the whole country were proffered to us, and poured in upon us.

And will you let me here briefly characterize the splendid relief charities showered upon us by the outside world as the act of the man who says to his burned-out neighbor, "Go on with your rebuilding, I will take care of your wife and children." It was, practically, of immense value, both in the time and ease of our restoration, that our stricken community was so promptly and nobly relieved from the more pressing immediate demands of fire sufferers.

Now, gentlemen, with all these facts before us, what have we architects done toward rebuilding the city? Allow me to say, and excuse me for making the boastful remark, that we stand with no parallel in history in the amount of work performed, and in the quality and architectural style of our restored buildings. No city in the history of the world, and no number of architects, in the same length of time, ever accomplished so much, and on so grand a scale, as we have done in the space of one year. Every architect that has participated in any considerable degree in the reconstruction of the city will feel gratified, aside from business benefits, that he was fortunate enough to participate in so great a work.

The opportunity for improvement not only in the construction of the buildings under our own charge, but in observing the ways of others, has no parallel.

Young men, students in architecture, have had an occasion for learning more during the year, on the subject of construction, than most architects have during a lifetime of practice.

The immensity of the building construction in hand by some of the leading architects, and architectural firms, taking into account the superiority of the designs produced and detailed in so short a time, shows to my mind that we have among us men of mature architectural judgment and ability scarcely to be found in any city; which makes me more than ever proud to be classed among so noble a band of fellow-artisans. Many of these gentlemen do not belong to our Chapter.

We should put forward every encouragement for them to join us. We must each of us exert ourselves to gain their co-operation and association.

If our Chapter is properly conducted, it cannot fail to give all who belong to it increased weight of character.

It should be our aim to benefit each other, and cultivate a friendly feeling among our entire guild.

In rebuilding the city, we have all been aroused to action sufficient to meet what seemed at first almost insurmountable obstacles. Full unity of action by the profession, commencing a year ago, would have proved of great assistance to each other, and beneficial to our patrons. Free intercourse and consultation among architects would prove of great advantage to all concerned, and help to establish a frank and honorable bearing towards each other, which, I am sorry to say, does not now universally exist in our profession. I am satisfied that the co-operation in joining the Chapter, and frequently meeting to consult upon matters of general professional interest, would tend to elevate our art, and frown down the occasional acts which reflect no honor upon the practice of some of the profession. Consequently, every encouragement should be given to secure new members.

In order to carry out the advantages of our institution, we require an increase of numbers that will contribute to our influence. We should, at an early day, establish a library and reading room, which should be not only free to the members of the Chapter, but to their apprentices and draughtsmen. We need that our young men shall more fully and technically understand what they practice in the office. In order to do this, we should secure experimental lectures upon the principles of construction. To gain this result, individual action is required. If we establish full efficiency as a branch of the American Institute of Architects, our profession will be more highly esteemed by the community.

We should apply our influence, with singleness of purpose, to bring about so honorable an object. In a great and growing city like our own, ample facilities for the extension and development of our art will continue to be offered year by year, and every Chicago architect of standing can need no better epitaph than that of Christopher Wren, "If you seek my monument, look about you."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On motion, the thanks of the Chapter were tendered the President for his address. The following officers were then elected:

President—W. W. Boyington.
Vice President—J. C. Cochrane.
Secretary—C. C. Miller.
Treasurer—P. B. Wight.
Committee on Admissions—Messrs. Drake, Thomas, Loring, and Cochrane.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Cincinnati Chapter for the photographs of its members.

Mr. Wight moved that the Chicago delegation to the sixth annual Convention of Architects, to be held at Cincinnati on the second Tuesday in November, be authorized to invite the members there present to visit the city of Chicago on the adjournment of the Convention, and review the work of rebuilding.

The motion prevailed, and the meeting adjourned.

Fatal Accidents.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 17.—A young man named James H. Catlin was instantly killed this forenoon, at the Court House, by falling over the stair railings to the basement, a distance of forty feet.

George W. Neaskern, residing at 206 Case avenue, was accidentally poisoned this forenoon by his wife, who administered oxalic acid, mistaking it for Epsom salts.

BRICK BY THE MILLION.

A New Source of Supply of Building Material.

The Works of the Excelsior Pressed Brick Manufacturing Company.

Inspection of the Establishment By a Large Excursion Party.

A large excursion party of gentlemen left the Central Depot yesterday forenoon, to visit the works of the Excelsior Pressed Brick Manufacturing Company of Chicago, situated at Gregg Station, about 18 miles from the city, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Included in the party were the Philadelphia brick men who had made a trip to Chicago for the purpose of seeing the city in general, and of inspecting the new brick factory, in which they are all more or less interested. Besides Signor Antonio Florio, Minister from Equador, and Signor Francis Gonzales, Minister from Chili, who had also joined the company from the Quaker City, were Colonel Thomas A. Scott, the great railway magnate, Thomas A. Biddle, Wm. R. Lejee, Edward Shippen, J. B. Lippincott, M. J. Mitchelson, Theodore Mogargee, E. J. Matthews, Mr. Wheelan, Dr. Malin, Francis McMurtrie, R. D. Coxe, Major O. G. Robinson, E. W. Shippen, D. L. Gage, W. B. Robbins, T. F. Scattergood, Dr. Sherwood, Mr. Watson, P. J. Potter, Addison Hutton, Geo. Lochman, F. P. Addicks, B. Potter, A. Browning, E. Tracy, S. H. Rotherwell, Jacob Thomas, Geo. Brewer, A. P. Shannon, F. W. Egan, E. E. Peterson, Jr., and A. T. Fisher—all of Philadelphia. Of Chicago men the architects were immensely represented, among them J. C. Cochrane, W. W. Boyington, A. Bauer, E. S. Jaffray, A. J. Kinney, L. D. C. Cleveland, J. R. Neff, G. R. Clarke, F. W. Copeland, E. S. Jennison, Maas & Koneman, Merriam & Street, and others. The Board of Public Works was out in full force, Commissioners Carter, Prindiville and Thompson, feeling a lively interest in the brick supply, besides rather enjoying the idea of a pleasant run out of town for a day. In the same category might be included Dr. Rauch, of the Board of Health, S. B. Cobb, George M. Kimbark, M. P. Beecher, E. P. Watkins, Daniel Worthington, W. L. Peck, J. Whitehead, Theodore F. Brown, Captain J. S. Hodson, W. W. Chandler, R. C. Meldrum, Biddle Roberts, E. R. Wadsworth, Leslie Bradner, W. H. B. Hurd, O. J. Stough, H. M. Smith, and a large number of other well-known citizens.

Four extra cars were required for their transportation to Gregg Station, where they arrived in due time, and at once proceeded to inspect the brick factory, which is situated immediately south of the railroad track, having a side-track running past the kilns. The Excelsior Brick Company own 80 acres of land at this point, for which they paid $175 per acre, and which is now held at $350 per acre. Here they have developed a practically inexhaustible deposit of a superior clay, which extends down to a depth of 60 feet, and here they have recently put in operation two of Wm. L. Gregg's Excelsior Brick Machines, the first in use west of the Alleghanies, though they have been worked for over four years in Philadelphia. Several substantial frame structures have been erected for the brick machines, engine house, drying, sanding, and packing rooms, blacksmith shop, clay storehouse, etc., the works covering an area of about one acre, exclusive of the ground occupied by the kilns.

A brief sketch of the enterprise, its projector, and its claims and prospects will not be without interest to the people of Chicago, to whom, just now, the question of cheap and durable brick is of peculiar importance. Mr. Gregg, the inventor of the Excelsior Pressed Brick Machine, has spent twenty years and several fortunes in bringing his patent to perfection, and has, it is believed, fully demonstrated the uselessness of attempting to make serviceable brick from dry clay. His machine works the clay as nature moistens it, taking it directly from the bank to the machine, which accomplishes its own preparation, and does it well, if the quality of the production may be taken as a criterion. During the process of manufacture, the clay receives three distinct pressures, equal to 300 tons upon each brick, which is thus rendered extremely compact, weighing 20 per cent more than ordinary brick of the same size, and, of course, renders the wall stronger, heavier, and capable of sustaining greater weight and strain. The brick are larger than the average made in Chicago, and in uniformity of shape, perfect angles, and fine face, will compare favorably with the manufactures of Philadelphia and Baltimore. Even the common bricks do not fall in these qualities. Scientific civil engineers in Philadelphia have pronounced them the strongest, best, and most serviceable brick for public works, such as culverts, sewers, arches, &c., and have said that in the matter of dumpage alone there is a saving of at least 50 cents per thousand in comparison with home-made brick. Sixty millions of these brick have been made in Philadelphia, where the two Gregg machines were unable to supply the demand.

The two machines now in operation at Gregg Station are capable of producing 70,000 brick per day of ten hours, as by the use of Caldwell's drying process the brick are dried as fast as they come from the machine, from which they are delivered on tramways to the drying tunnels, in which the "smoke-water" is wholly evaporated, and the bricks are then shoved along by the same apparatus through the drying tunnels of the kiln, being handled but once previous to burning. A great feature of the establishment consists in the fact that brick may be made throughout the winter months, while hand-making yards have already closed for the season. Clay sufficient for several millions of brick is now under cover against the time when freezing weather shall put a stop to out-door work. For the entire working of two machines, including the supply of clay, placing in the kilns, loading upon the cars, etc., forty-four men and boys are required. One month ago all these operatives were utterly unskilled in the business, but they are rapidly acquiring proficiency, and the quality of the brick is constantly improving in consequence. It is intended soon to work the machines night and day, when their total capacity will be increased to 140,000 brick per day. With these immense resources the Company can fill contracts without fail at all seasons of the year, and when it is remembered that it costs $30 per ton freight on pressed brick shipped from Philadelphia, the builders of Chicago can form some idea of the advantages which may be derived from the new manufactory at Gregg Station. The smooth finish, fine grain, and perfect angles of the best quality of the pressed brick for fronts tell their own story, but it is well to state that the various architects in yesterday's party, after having made a thorough examination of the bricks, both common and front, held a consultation together, and unhesitatingly gave it as their opinion that, for strength in the wall, and capability of resisting pressure and strain, the Excelsior-made brick are far superior to the hand-made brick in Chicago. Another vast advantage is found in the fact that brick may be delivered on the C., B. & Q. Railroad to almost any part of the city, as the road crosses the entire West Division, the business portion of the South Division, and lands in freight close to the boundary of the North Division, so that the saving of expense in cartage is a considerable item.

After the large party had looked through the works to their perfect satisfaction, they were in capital condition to appreciate the thoughtful provision of a bountiful collation in readiness in one of the sanding-rooms. After the solids had been discussed, the corks began to fly, and the general good feeling soon found vent in the organization of a meeting, Mr. E. P. Watkins being called to the chair. Messrs. Hurd, Worthington, Kimbark, Peck, Browd, and Cobb, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, and reported the following, which were adopted with great unanimity:

Resolved, That we desire to do more than to express our sense of appreciation of the courtesies we have enjoyed on the present occasion.

Resolved, That we recognize, and cannot too strongly characterize, the value and importance to Chicago of such enterprises as that we have this day had the opportunity of examining.

Resolved, That in the new establishment of the Excelsior Pressed Brick Manufacturing Company of Chicago we have seen a splendid result of energy, skill, and capital combined.

Resolved, That in the rebuilding and future growth of Chicago, there is no agency of more general and practical value than the production of brick, in increased amount, at a cost that shall further their general adoption as a building material in all parts of the city.

Resolved, That in extent of premises, perfection of machinery, and facility with which the bricks are made, and the uniform quality of product thereby secured, the Excelsior brick, from the exhibition of to-day, and the trade and business facts in possession of the public, must take a prominent place in the products of Chicago manufacturing industry.

Then there were a few informal speeches of a cordial, pleasant character, the Philadelphians "out-Chicagoing Chicago" in their glowing expressions of admiration and wonder at the extraordinary progress they had noted in the burnt-out city. In response to loud demands for Mr. Gregg, that gentleman modestly, but neatly and feelingly, expressed his warm acknowledgments of the assistance extended to him by the strong men of the West, in pushing forward the enterprise to its present successful condition. After hearty cheers for the Excelsior Brick Machine, its inventor, and the guests from Philadelphia, the party adjourned, and took the train back to the city. The genial Quakers left last night, at 9 o'clock, on their special train, for their homes in the City of Brotherly Love, carrying with them pleasant recollections of Chicago in general, and the Gardner House in particular.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Not Indicted.

It will be remembered that THE TRIBUNE a day or two since contained an announcement that the Temperance Bureau had been hard at work collecting names of saloon keepers who violated the State Sunday law, and procuring evidence against them. Their labors resulted in the collection of eighty delinquents, against whom evidence was procured. These names were handed in to the Grand Jury, and the evidence against them duly examined. The Grand Jury have failed to find an indictment against any one of the eighty. They state that the law was passed in 1845, and has been a dead letter for the past quarter of a century, and that they were unwilling to indict saloon keepers under it until the latter had received public notice to close.

Academy of Design.

At a meeting of the Council of the Chicago Academy of Design, held yesterday, to consider the rental of L. W. Volk's building, corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street, the subject matter was referred to a Committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Brawer, Cochrane, Elkins, Peck, and Spread. After the Council adjourned, the Committee met in the office of Cochrane & Miller, and decided to rent Mr. Volk's building for a term of years, with certain provisions. Their report will be presented to the Council on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. A Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Cochrane, Brawer, and Peck, was appointed to revise the plans, so as to suit the wants of the Academy. The building, as proposed, will be well adapted to the wants of the Academy, and will be an ornament to the city. It is intended to have the building ready for occupancy within three months.

Liberal Mass Meeting This Evening.

A Liberal out-door mass meeting will be held at the corner of Peoria and Adams streets this evening, at 7:30 o'clock. The Hon. Thomas J. Turner, General Stiles, and other speakers are engaged to be present, and a band of music will be in attendance.

Everything.

The Board of Public Works held no meeting yesterday afternoon. They were inspecting a new brick machine in the country.

The buildings on the lake front are melting away like snow banks in June. The city is shaking its apron.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle will speak at Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, this evening, in answer to Senator Morton, of Indiana.

The meeting announced for this evening, at South Side Headquarters, No. 454 Wabash avenue, is postponed to Saturday evening of this week, in consequence of Senator Doolittle's speaking on the South Side this evening.

William Judd, George E. Morrison, of Detroit, Thomas Keating, of Janesville, and J. K. Briesl, of Fond du Lac, Wis., were at the Liberal Headquarters yesterday.

The two-story frame building No. 140 West Washington street was slightly damaged by fire at half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is owned by Bigler & Bro., and occupied by Mrs. Brown as a boarding house. Both parties are fully insured. An alarm was sounded from Box 314.

The announcement in yesterday's TRIBUNE that Mr. Gilbert Dutcher had leased the new Sherman House was premature. He has been negotiating with General Sherman for the property, as have several other persons, but a bargain has not yet been closed.

A musical treat may be expected at Grace Church, Wabash avenue, this evening, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Trustees and friends of St. Luke's Hospital. The Cathedral choir, together with the quartette of Grace Church, will take part in the services. All seats free.

The Board of Health have notified the Illinois Central Railroad Company to open sluiceways to the lake through the filled portion on the lake front, that has shut in large pools to become intensely unpleasant to the senses of smell and sight, if not even more objectionable in any other sense.

A woman named Mary Patterson was run over and slightly injured by a runaway hack team on Milwaukee avenue last evening. The horses were stopped by police officers, and the vehicle was used in conveying the woman to a drug store, where she received medical attendance, and thence to the Madison Street Police Station.

Mr. S. H. Hyman has just completed three photographic views of Chicago one year after the fire. They represent the rebuilt city from three different points of observation, and will prove valuable comparison pieces for Mr. Hyman's views of Chicago the day after the conflagration and six months subsequent to that event.

Mr. Talcott left word all round the Police Headquarters that he would be out of town yesterday. Mr. Klokke was moving house, hanging pictures, putting up stoves, and putting down carpets. There was, therefore, no meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday, Mark Sheridan not considering himself a quorum.

The body of a man was found floating in the river at the foot of Harrison street, yesterday morning, and was taken to the Morgue, where it was subsequently identified as that of Daniel Norton, who has been missing from his home, No. 78 Brown street, since the morning of the 12th. On the evening of that day he was seen drunk at the corner of Harrison and Clark streets by an acquaintance, and it is supposed that he fell into the river while in that condition. Deceased leaves a wife and several children. An inquest will be held on his remains to-day.

Among the guests at the Gardner House yesterday was Captain Grant, of England, who has just purchased for English parties a tract of land eleven miles square, eighty-seven thousand acres, in Kansas, on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway, two hundred and twenty-seven miles west of the Missouri River. Captain Grant will bring out from England next spring a colony to plant the new town of Victoria, with all the features that make and adorn civilized life.

Coroner Stephens held the following inquests yesterday: At No. 164 North avenue, on the body of a young man named Joachim Benthin; verdict, death from pulmonary consumption. This is the case where suicide by poison was suspected. At Mrs. Ainsworth's boarding house, near Central Park, on the body of a man named William Chenworth, who died suddenly yesterday morning; verdict, death from congestion of the liver. At No. 118 Milwaukee avenue, on the body of the infant child of Bernhardt Robir, another case of sudden death; verdict, death from infantile convulsions.

A quintet of bunko thieves, named R. Clarkson, Pascal Pollock, E. S. Hull, C. Hager, and Paul Peters, were tried by jury at the West Side Police Court to-day. The result was that Clarkson and Pollock were fined $100 each, Hull and Hager were discharged owing to irregularities in the warrants upon which they were arrested, and Peters was held for further examination. This trial is but the reproduction of an old farce played many times at our Police Courts. Such verdicts are powerless to inspire gamblers with the proper respect for law.

A singular fatal accident occurred yesterday at Strauss & Hahn's brickyard, on the east bank of the Ogden Canal. One of Fox & Howard's dredges employed in cleaning out the cut, broke the heavy chain by which it was moored, and large pieces of it flew in all directions. One of the pieces, weighing about two pounds, fell into the brickyard, distant from the dredge about fifty yards, and struck a workman named Carl Schutt in the breast, killing him instantly. He resided on Hawthorne avenue, near North avenue, where he leaves a wife and several children.

Some time in July last, officer Charles Cramer, Station Keeper at the Cottage Grove Avenue Sub-Station, died in Mercy Hospital from cancer of the breast. He was worth considerable property, variously estimated at from $3,000 to $5,000. His will, of which Dr. Baxter and a Lutheran clergyman were the executors, bequeaths the property to Sergeant Thomas Barrett and Justice Vant Woud. Cramer and Vant Woud came from the same town in Holland, but it is not known if the former left any relatives there or had any anywhere else. The legatees have applied to Comptroller Burley for a month's pay due Cramer while sick.

By a recent ruling of the Post Office Department, chromos, engravings, and other prints, are classed as printed matter in regard to postage, and also as to the weight of the packages to be admitted into the mails. Hence, packages not exceeding four pounds in weight may be mailed to one address at a postage of one cent for each two ounces, or fraction thereof, prepaid by postage stamps. Said packages must be put up so that the contents may be readily ascertained without destroying the wrapper, and must be unconnected with any manuscript matter, other than the address.

Mrs. John Swanson, of No. 396 Third avenue, had a narrow escape from being murdered by her husband, on Wednesday night. He returned home in a state of intoxication about 11 o'clock, and quarreled with her. During the height of his anger he seized a loaded shotgun and discharged it at her head. The charge missed the mark and lodged in the ceiling, but so narrow was the woman's escape that her face was blackened and scorched by the powder. Swanson was arrested, and yesterday appeared before Justice Banyon, who held him in $2,000. He is to be examined by the County Physician for symptoms of insanity.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Association of the Swedenborgian Churches takes place to-day, at the new church edifice, on Eighteenth street, corner of Prairie avenue. The gathering will comprise delegates from nine or ten churches in the Association. The denomination is one of the oldest in this city, and its origin runs back to the time when it comprised a single family—that of Mr. Scammon, who secured a canal lot for church purposes, thirty years ago, the present handsome property of the Society, on Adams street. Rev. J. R. Hibbard, the esteemed pastor, and one of our best known clergymen, has filled the pastorate for twenty-three years. He has just returned from a year's tour abroad.

A CONCERT HALL SCENE.

The Doorkeeper Stabbed By a Drunken Patron, Whom He Refused to Admit—The Victim's Death Anticipated.

The disreputable concert hall in the basement of the southeast corner of Randolph and Canal streets was the scene of a stabbing affray, at half-past 9 o'clock, last evening, wherein Captain Ames, an unemployed sailor who acts as doorkeeper of the institution, was dangerously wounded in two places by another sailor named William Staunton. Those who witnessed the encounter between the two men state that Staunton, who was considerably under the influence of liquor, attempted to enter the hall without the customary admission, and was prevented by Ames. Staunton claimed that he had been into the show before, and had not received a check when coming out. He said he did not propose to pay twice, and was determined to get in whether the doorkeeper liked it or not. Ames refused to admit him, and denied that he had been in the hall before that evening. Staunton then attempted to force his way in, and a scuffle followed, during which he drew a large jack-knife, and plunged the full length of the blade twice into Ames' body. August Webber, the ticket seller, who tried to separate the combatants, was badly cut in the hand. Ames' injuries consist of a deep flesh wound in the left groin, and an extremely dangerous stab in the left side of the abdomen. This latter wound was not probed to its full depth by the doctor who was called in, and it is difficult to state what its result will be. The worst is feared, however. Ames was conveyed home to his family, at No. 506 Milwaukee avenue, as speedily as possible. His assailant attempted to escape, but was captured on the stairs leading to the saloon by Officer McMillan, and taken to the Madison Street Station. He pretended to be very drunk, and assumed incoherency when asked what he knew about the quarrel. The knife with which Staunton stabbed his victim was found where he threw it in the saloon. The character of the place where the act of violence occurred is of the worst possible description. The conversation and appearance of the ruffians who nightly congregate about its doors, and the confusion and din which characterizes the performances, offend every decent person who passes by, and annoy respectable business men in the vicinity. Captain French should regulate or eradicate the nuisance without delay.

HE STILL LIVES.

Violent Death and Remarkable Resurrection of Chief Fire Marshal Williams—Sensational Effect of a Rumor.

A startling rumor, to the effect that Chief Fire Marshal Williams had met with a fatal accident while riding in his buggy on the West Side, yesterday afternoon, created great excitement about town. The city officers were intensely worked up over the dreadful matter, and messengers were sent out to ascertain the particulars of the accident. There was no room left to doubt the correctness of the rumor, as one man was positive that he had seen the Marshal's lifeless and mangled remains borne away on a borrowed door, and several others were equally positive that they had met the corpse on its way to its late residence on West Adams street. General sorrow was expressed for the unhappy family of deceased, and little incidents in the lamented Williams' public career, like the Great Fire, were recalled and sadly discussed by groups of solemn-looking citizens. A movement looking to the lowering of flags and the draping of public buildings was rapidly progressing in the City Hall, when the arrival of the person to whose memory it was gotten up put a sudden end to the performance. His astonishment when informed of his bloody end was, strange to say, unbounded, and some minutes elapsed ere he could command sufficient language to state that he was still alive and in the full enjoyment of his usual good health. Condolement was immediately supplanted by congratulation, and the drapery and half-mast business was indefinitely postponed. The rumor originated from the fact that the Marshal gave chase to a runaway horse and buggy, which he succeeded in stopping without damage to himself or anybody else. Quite a large crowd assembled, however, and some person, observing the Marshal busily engaged about a broken buggy and a frightened horse, came to the conclusion that he had met with an accident, and told everybody he knew that such was the case. Sensational additions were made to the story with great rapidity, and the sanguinary rumor was the result.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The comedy of "Married Life," played last evening for the first time since the fire, drew to McVicker's the largest audience of the week. The play is really inferior to "Leap Year," but is more familiar, and has a large constituency of admirers. The cast was a good one, everything considered, but would have been improved by the introduction of Mrs. Allen into the cast. There is no one character in "Married Life" that is of preeminent strength, but all have human qualities, and all are given by the playwright a reasonable amount to do. All played with spirit and energy, but it was evident from the applause that it was the forcible situations rather than the acting that told upon the audience. The play will hold the boards until the close of the week.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

The Oates Troupe, at Aiken's Theatre, have had their share of the theatrical patronage of the week, although the attendance has everywhere been light. "Fortunio" will be continued for the remainder of the week, and will be the attraction at the matinee to-morrow afternoon.

The Lac la Belle Disaster.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 17.—The following is a complete list of the loss by the sinking of the Lac la Belle: W. Freeman, N. U. Gilbert, P. Wyener, R. H. Lippincott, W. Smith Dunning, Henry Sparks, Henry Adams, second cook, and a man unknown, who was working his passage. Inspector Wm. Fitzgerald and Thomas Humes, in their statement, close as follows: "The vessel was well built, of good material, and was sound throughout. Her boilers and machinery were in good condition and her outfit complete. She was believed by us to be one of the staunchest steamers within our jurisdiction. She was easily loaded, drawing 11 feet of water, with 3½ feet of side above water. The heavy sea in which she labored on the night of her loss caused her to spring a leak that no human foresight could have previously determined, and she succumbed to a similar influence that has caused other staunch vessels to founder.

The Catholic Convention in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—The delegates to the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union attended a complimentary concert last evening, given by the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute. The address of welcome was delivered by J. Durros O'Brian, which was responded to by Hon. M. W. Hogan, of St. Louis, and Rev. Father Rooney, of Louisville. Over two hundred delegates have already arrived. Others are expected.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Closing Day of the South Bend Races.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 17.—To-day ends the fall meeting here, and, though not profitable to the Association, yet they have gained among horse men here a character to secure at future meetings some of the best horses in the country. The big race was off because it was not filled, which was caused by the bluffing of yesterday and to-day. Horses sufficient were here, but the owners were weak, and much disappointment was the result. The attendance was good. The first was a 2:40 race, with eight horses contending, and was quite exciting and closely contested, and was won by John H. in three straight heats. Time, 2:40¼, 2:40, 2:39. The first heat was nearly a neck and neck race up the home stretch between John H. and Dick Deforest, and pools sold lively on Dick for the second money against the field, with John H. barred. This time buyers of the field were in luck, for Toledo took second, with Dick fourth.

A running race, best three in five, mile heats, was sandwiched in between the trotting. Three entries were made, and the race was not interesting for time. The winner could easily have shut out the competing horses on the first heat. The rider was reprimanded, and did his duty on the second, which ended the race. Time, 2:10½, 1:57½.

The Lexington Races.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 17.—The attendance at the third day of the Trotting Horse Fair was good, weather fine, and the trots well contested. The first trot, premium $150, for 3 years and under; $100 to first, $50 to second; mile heats, to harness:

Terrell's Ella Clay	2	1	1
Britton's Baron Rothschild	1	2	2
George's Hylas	3	dis.	
Fleming's Jim Cogar	dis.		

Time—2:41¾, 2:40¼, 2:43.

The second trot, premium $150, for horses that never beat 2:50; $100 to first, $50 to second; mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness:

Peters' Alta	1	1	1
Rice's Bushwhacker	3	2	3
Davis' Sugar-in-the-Gourd	2	4	2
Patterson's Sallie Duke	5	3	4
Dedman's Mark Anthony	4	dis	
Redd & Wallace's Woodford Maid	dis		

Time—2:34, 2:32, 2:36.

There will be two races to-morrow.

Prospect Park Races.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—At Prospect Park to-day the double-team race was won by Honest Allen and George Wilkes, beating Plimpton and Darkness in 2:31, 2:34½, 2:43½. In the two-mile heat race, $1,000 purse, for horses never having beaten 2:35, was won by Commodore. Time, 5:06 and 5:04½.

Base Ball.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 17.—The eighth game of the championship series between the Mutuals and Baltimores, to-day, was brought to a close in the eighth inning by darkness. The score stood 7 to 7. The game will be replayed to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—In a game of base ball, to-day, the Bostons scored 6 and the Athletics 6.

IOWA.

Suit for Damages—Galena Narrow Gauge Railroad—Obituary.

DUBUQUE, Oct. 17.—Edward Langworthy has instituted a suit in the November term of the District Court against the Dubuque, Chicago & Minnesota Railway, claiming $10,000 damages done to his property by the road running through it.

The grading of the first 10 miles of the Galena Narrow Gauge Road is now completed, and all along the second 10 miles the work of grading is being rapidly pushed forward. A gang of men are now at work 20 miles from Galena, near the old Junction House. This latter is the point at which the road will diverge in the direction of Platteville, Wis. The people of Platteville will themselves do the grading from the Junction House to their village, and will commence operations in a few days. Before the ground closes up this fall, the road will likely be entirely graded from Galena to Platteville. There is no question that next year the road will be completed through to Wingville, Wis., and cars running. The work is progressing favorably.

Ernest Young, Sheriff of Dubuque County, died this morning, from typhoid fever, after a brief illness.

Iowa Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 17.—The Iowa Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, now in session at Cedar Rapids, is composed of the finest body of men ever assembled together. A large number of delegates, accompanied by their wives, many of whom are Rebecca members of the Order of the Grand Encampment of the State of Iowa, met in their hall last evening, all the officers and about two hundred members being present. A grand parade in honor of the Grand Lodge took place this morning. The following officers elect of the Grand Lodge will be installed: Grand Master, C. G. Kretchmer, of Dubuque; Deputy Grand Master, H. B. Walker, of Mount Pleasant; Grand Senior Warden, B. F. Newman, of Council Bluffs; Grand Secretary, Wm. Garrett, of Burlington; Grand Treasurer, John B. Glenn, of Bloomfield; Grand Representatives to the Grand Lodge of the United States, Eric J. Leach, of Keokuk, and W. W. Moyre, of DesMoines. Ninety delegates are in attendance, and forty more are expected.

OHIO.

The Meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio at Columbus—Election of Officers.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 17.—The Masonic Grand Lodge reassembled this forenoon. Sidney Moore, of Delaware, was elected Junior Warden, in place of Jas. F. Culbertson, who was elected yesterday, Culbertson being ineligible to that position.

The following officers were then appointed: Rev. A. G. Byers, of Columbus, Grand Chaplain; A. M. Ross, of Cincinnati, Grand Marshal; Geo. Baldwin, of Canton, Grand Orator; Joseph E. Stewart, of Springfield, Grand Senior Deacon; Jacob Randall, of Waynesville, Grand Tyler. The Grand officers were installed.

A petition from the colored Masons of Columbus, for equal recognition with their white brethren, was presented, but, owing to want of time for its consideration, was laid on the table.

The Grand Lodge adjourned at 12 o'clock, and most of them in attendance have departed for their homes. The session has been one of marked good feeling.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The barometer will continue to fall slowly over the lower lakes, and in the Middle and Eastern States, with southwesterly to southeasterly winds. Warm and generally cloudy weather, with belts of rain in the South Atlantic States. Falling barometer, southerly to easterly winds, and considerable cloudiness on Friday, with possibly rain in the Gulf States, and partly cloudy weather and southerly to easterly winds and clearing weather [illegible] Northwest and thence to lower Ohio Valley and Michigan. Upper Ohio river will probably continue rising.

Stabbing Affray in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—This afternoon, R. J. Douglas (white), and Henckler (colored), were shot and dangerously wounded by Samuel Jones (colored), keeper of a sailors' boarding house, on Lombard street. Jones says the men wounded, attacked him and followed him into his house, and that he fired in self-defence. Jones has been committed to jail in default of bail, to await the result of injuries inflicted.

Riotous 'Longshoremen at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17.—A party of striking 'longshoremen, while attempting to board some barges to induce laborers to join the strikers, were fired at by J. W. Barnes, contractor in charge of the barges. Thereupon, one of the 'longshoremen struck Barnes on the head with a stake, killing him.

MARRIED.

ORVIS—EUSTACE—At Dixon, Ill., Oct. 15, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Billesby, Mr. John L. Orvis and Miss Lizzie Eustace, daughter of J. V. Eustace, Esq.

MARSH—PORTER—At Springfield, St. Luke's Church, Rev. Francis [illegible], Jno. W. Marsh, of Chicago, Ill., and [illegible] S., daughter of F. W. Porter, Springfield, Vt.

LOMAX—BOLTON—By Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, Oct. 15, George Lomax and Nellie Bolton, at the pastor's residence, 307 West Jackson-st.

BECKWITH—KERFOOT—At "Dawn," the residence of the bride's father, on the 16th inst., by the Right Reverend John B. Kerfoot, Bishop of Pittsburgh, Nannie Lawrence, eldest daughter of [illegible] foot, Esq., and Franklin H. Beckwith, of Chicago.

WILDE—DURBIN—At Dry Ridge, Grant County, Ky., Oct. 16, 1872, at the residence of Richard Collins, brother-in-law of the bride, by the Rev. Wallace [illegible], Mr. Joseph B. Wilde, of Chicago, and Fannie C. Durbin, youngest daughter of Rev. Hosier Durbin, deceased. No cards.

WHITMAN—WATERMAN—In Beloit, Wis., Oct. [illegible], at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. [illegible] McLean, Charles E. Whitman, of St. Louis, Mo., and Annie, daughter of A. P. Waterman, Esq.

DIED.

JENNINGS—At his father's residence, Oct. [illegible], Edward Jennings, of heart disease, aged [illegible] years. Funeral from his residence, 74 Miller-st., at [illegible] a. m., Saturday, Oct. 19, by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MOTT—In this city, Oct. 16, John Waldo, infant son of John M. and Florence F. Mott, aged 6 days.

Advertisements Received Too Late for Classification.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE, UNFURNISHED bed-room, suitable for two gentlemen, [illegible] family, near Madison and Sangamon; will pay [illegible] month. Address H 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF GENERAL business qualifications,—a competent [illegible] willing to work. A moderate salary required, [illegible] tionable reference given. Address Box [illegible]

A SALOON DOING A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS for sale; central location. Apply at 6 West Lake[illegible]

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED front room, with board, to gent and lady or two gents. Call after 12 noon.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—A FEW YOUNG MEN will find a pleasant home and good board at [illegible] week; day board $4.

WANTED—A STEADY GIRL TO WASH AND iron, and who understands cooking. Apply at [illegible] 880 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GIRLS TO WORK on coats. To good hands rare inducements are offered. Call at Room 29, 278 South State-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

FAMILY HORSES AND CARRIAGE, ONE PAIR MATCHED HORSES, One Two-Seated Top Carriage, 1 set Double Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c., all in perfect order, At Auction, On Saturday Morning, Oct. 19, at 12 1-2 o'clock, AT OUR SALESROOMS, 85 & 87 MARKET-ST. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE. The Entire Stock of Redmond C. Morrison AT AUCTION, Saturday Morning, Oct. 19, at 9 o'clock, At No. 274 Blue Island-av., Consisting of a full assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, LIQUORS AND STORE FIXTURES. One Horse, One Covered Grocery Wagon, [illegible] ALSO, LEASE OF STORE. By order of GEO. B. CAMPBELL, Assignee. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF New and beautiful Furniture. Large Line second-hand Furniture, New and second-hand Carpets, Stoves, Mattresses, Bedding, Blankets. Velvet Rugs, Comforters, Plated Ware. Cutlery, Crockery, &c., &c. On Saturday Morning, Oct. 19, at 9 1-2 o'clock. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 85 and 87 Market-st.

GREAT SALE OF CENTRAL PARK AND LAKE STREET PROPERTY At Auction, On MONDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 21, at [illegible] o'clock, on the premises. Being Subdivision of part of the W. 1-2 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. [illegible], Town 39, North of Range 13, lying north and fronting on Lake-st., and west of and fronting Central Park; the Homestead of John Davlin, Esq., and known as the "Four-Mile House Property." In this Subdivision there are 20 [illegible] Residence Lots, fronting east on CENTRAL PARK, with a depth of 175 feet, and 19 [illegible] fronting on Lake and Davlin-sts., [illegible] two minutes' walk from Central Park [illegible] Of all the choice property fronting the [illegible] of Chicago, none is more accessible or [illegible] able, or has a greater prospective value [illegible] this. Terms of sale, 1-5 cash, balance in [illegible] equal annual payments, with interest at [illegible] cent per annum, payable semi-annually. The Houses and Barns will be sold separately. Terms, 1-3 cash, balance in [illegible] payments of 3 and 6 months, with approved security. A Special Train of Cars will start from Wells-st. Depot at 1 o'clock p. m., stopping at Halsted-st. and Park Station, and returning at 4:30 p. m., for the convenience of all persons who would like to attend the sale, [illegible] take a ride to Central Park. All are invited. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers. Randolph-st. cars go within one mile of [illegible] property.

ANOTHER GREAT AUCTION SALE OF CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING In Overcoats, Suits, Coats, Pants, and Vests, On THURSDAY MORNING Oct. 17, at 9½ o'clock. Also, at the same time, a splendid line of [illegible] Shirts and Drawers, Notions, &c. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 85 and 87 Market-st., Chicago.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st. On Saturday, Oct. 19, at 9 1-2 o'clock, AT AUCTION, Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Extension Tables, Hall Racks, Marble Top Tables, Lounges, Camp Chairs, Bedsteads, Rockers and Chairs of every description, Side Boards, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Office Desks, Show Cases, Mirrors, Chromos, Mattresses, Floor Oil Cloths, Brussels and Wool Carpets, 10 crates W. G. Crockery, 60 packages Glassware, Pianos. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO. CONDEMNED HOUSES AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, Oct. 22, at 9 o'clock, [illegible] All the buildings on blocks bounded [illegible] SANGAMON, CARROLL, and K[illegible] ings must be moved off at once, as [illegible] for railroad purposes. Terms CASH [illegible] HARRISON & CO., Auct.

VOLUME 26.

REMOVAL. REMOVAL. JOHN ALSTON & [illegible] HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW AND SPACIOUS ST[ORE] 179 & 181 Randolph-[st.] Adjoining the new Briggs House, With the largest stock of PAINTS, OILS AND Window Gla[ss] IN THE WEST. JOHN ALSTON & C[O.]

REMOVAL. FARRINGTON & SCHMA[illegible] Tea Importers and Wholesale G[rocers], have removed to their new spacious store, 4, 6 AND 8 LAKE-S[T.], Corner Michigan-av.

Dyhrenfurth Business Colle[ge] has removed to Clement & Sayer's new marble block, 284 and 286 Milwaukee-av., and is in session day and evening. Circulars to be had at the College office.

CLOTHING. BOYS' CLOTHING. THE LARGEST STOCK OF BOYS' FINE CLOTHING Ever brought to this city. OVERCOATS, School and Dress Suits. All our own manufacture. EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO. 45 & 47 West Madison-st., (Under Sherman House), 378 STATE-ST.

AMUSEMENTS. STAR LECTURE COURSE. JAMES T. FIELDS, POET, PUBLISHER, LECTURER, Will deliver next Monday and Tuesday Evenings, new Lectures on "THE MASTERS OF THE SITUATION," MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH. "TENNYSON," UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. TICKETS FOR SALE TO-DAY—For the South Side at Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, [illegible] Wabash-av.; for West Side, at West Side Library, [illegible] West Madison; [illegible], and Horton's Library, [illegible] West Lake-st.

UNDERWEAR. UNDERWEAR. Every desirable weight in Silk, Merino, Scotch Wool, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel, and Cashmere. Handling quantities of these extra fine goods [illegible] equalled by any firm, we are prepared to give LOWEST prices. WILSON BROS. 818 Wabash-av., 35 West Madison-st., Sherman House, Chicago, And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

MILLINERY, &c. CHOICE MILLINERY! WEBSTER'S 241 WEST MADISON-ST. THE LATEST NOVELTIES just received and daily arriving. CHOICE STYLES OF TRIMMING. [illegible] Flowers a specialty.

BUSINESS CARDS. UNION FOUNDRY WORKS. N. S. BOUTON, President, Corner Fifteenth and Dearborn-sts. Are prepared to do all General Jobbing Work, Car [illegible], and Rolling Mill Castings. ORDERS SOLICITED. COR. FIFTEENTH & DEARBORN-STS.

RESUMED BUSINESS. W. P. LARKIN, of the firm of Larkin & Hall, Real Estate Dealers and Loan Brokers, 75 South Canal-st., [illegible] by one of the city fire companies [illegible] of September, is again in the field with a large list of [illegible] lots, and some good acre property on the new St. Paul R. R., $1,000 per acre, and up[illegible] wishing good titles and square dealing [illegible] LARKIN & HALL, 75 South Canal-st.

H. W. CLARKE, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Office No. 2 Oriental Building, 120 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill. Attends to general practice in all the Courts. Established in 1858.

Dr. J. W. Freer [illegible] to [illegible] and friends that he has established himself in the general practice of Medicine and Surgery at his old No., 224 Ontario-st.

FINANCIAL. Loans Negotiated [illegible], in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 169 East Washington-st.